

# Donconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 565.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d.  
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**CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS.**—Parisians and their Pastimes—St. Cloud—Versailles—Heidelberg—Baden—Wildbad Caricature—Dioramic Sketches—Piano, Evenings, except Saturday, at Eight. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings at Three. Area, 1s.; Stalls, 1s. 6d. Regent Gallery, Quadrant.

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**THE INDEPENDENT CHURCH,**  
GRAFTON-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE, will be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY NEXT, Aug. 31. The Rev. THOS. T. LYNCH will preach Morning and Evening. Morning Service at Eleven, Evening at Half-past Six.

**FOLKESTONE AT LAST.**—The FOUNDATION STONE of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL of this place will be LAID (D.V.) on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at Half-past Three o'clock, by  
APLEY PELLATT, Esq., M.P.

An Address will be delivered by the Rev. H. CRESSWELL, of Canterbury.

Dinner will be provided by Mr. Beach, on the "Pavilion" grounds, at Two o'clock; and Tea at Five o'clock.

In the Evening, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the OLD CHAPEL. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

P.S. The Directors of the South-Eastern Company have kindly consented to issue Return Tickets for the occasion, from Thursday to Monday evening, by any train, upon presenting one of the Rev. J. M. Hall's cards.

\* Mr. Hall's cards may be obtained of Mr. Pratt, 8, Bolt-court, Fleet-street; or of Mr. Anderson, at the Milton Club.

**WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION to WAIT upon a LADY, or Young Ladies. Has a knowledge of Dressmaking.**  
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by a Lady, in a quiet private family, where there are no children, or other lodgers, consisting of Drawing-room or Parlor, and large Bed-room, or two Bed-rooms, adjoining. The house must be sheltered from the wind. The town of Reigate, Guildford, Basingstoke, or Taunton, preferred. This might suit a lady and gentleman who have a larger house than they require.  
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The Directors expect that the National Savings-Bank Association will be able to pay its shareholders a large dividend on all cash paid-up on shares.

Applications for Shares may now be addressed to the Directors of the National Savings-Bank Association (Limited), 50, King William-street, City, London.

Gentlemen.—I request you will allot to me Shares in the above undertaking—which, or any less number you may allot to me, I will accept. Herewith I forward 5s. per Share, and agree to pay 15s. per Share within one month after allotment.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Name in full.....  
Address in full.....  
Business or Profession.....  
Date of Application..... day of..... 1856.  
Reference.....

**CITY OF LONDON SAVINGS-BANK.**

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On and after the 1st September, 1856, the City of London Savings Bank will be open daily from Ten to Four o'clock; also on Tuesdays and Saturdays from Six to Eight o'clock in the Evening.

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Rates of premium moderate. All policies indisputable.

Annuities granted. Family endowments.

Loans on personal and other securities.

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During the year 1855, 1,781 proposals were received for assuring 414,305l., and from these have been issued 1,493 policies, assuring 338,575l. 299 proposals were either declined or are under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to 15,186l. 11s. 8d., and the yearly income is 45,481l. 11s. 10d.

The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1855 amounted to 20,000l.; 2,000l. have been added to the Reserve Fund, and the remaining 18,000l. appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of premium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 27 1/2 per cent. cash bonus; and from 50 to 75 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.	Amount.
From 1847 to 1851 . . . . .	3,150	£553,303
1852, 3, and 4 . . . . .	3,287	679,351
1855 . . . . .	1,492	338,575
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>7,929</b>	<b>£1,571,229</b>

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

## A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6l. PER WEEK, IN CASE OF INJURY BY ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION, OR THE SUM OF 1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH,

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RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year, as heretofore.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSIDENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### WANTED, A POSITIVE THEOLOGY.

"SURELY the *Nonconformist* asks too much—more than the most enlarged charity can grant, or ought to grant—when it deprecates the free expression of public opinion in relation to the new Theology." We select this sentence from the letter of J. M., inserted in our last number, as a convenient nail in the wall whereon to hang some practical remarks deducible, as it seems to us, from the views we have been endeavouring to express for some weeks past. We thank our correspondent for his letter—for, although if it had never been written, the subject and tenour of the present article would have been pretty much the same as they now are, the mould into which our observations would have been cast, might possibly have been less angular and specific than he has given us the opportunity of making them.

We know not that we could have found anywhere an apter illustration of that oftentimes unconscious intolerance which it has been our object to discourage, than is presented to us, in the very nick of time, by the letter of our correspondent. He, no doubt, will be quite surprised at this assertion—and we give him credit for having intended to be extremely liberal. But let us examine his communication by the light of facts, and we are mistaken if it does not turn out to be just what we have ventured to characterise it.

J. M. first assumes that the *Nonconformist* has not, of late, maintained its theological neutrality. He goes on to state, without apparent hesitation, that spite of its non-avowal of a creed, its "enmity" to the religious views popularly held by the two great evangelical bodies of Dissenters, is, "he supposes, almost beyond dispute." He knows this charge will be evaded by "the subterfuge, that it is not doctrines but forms of stating them, to which opposition is offered by the *Nonconformist*." He cites a sentence of ours, to prove that the "change of mode," which we are imagined to advocate, is very extensive; and suspecting, perhaps, as he reasonably might, that the citation does not bear out the allegation for which he put it into the witness-box, produces a fancy sketch of a "change of form," which he hypothetically infers to be our real meaning, and which, of course, is "just as metaphysical as the old, and a great deal less scriptural." Having conducted us thus pleasantly into the closest intimacy with the "new school of theology," of which, indeed, we are said "of late" to have been "the mouth-piece," he quietly rebukes us for "deprecating the free expression of public opinion" in relation to it—and he evidently thinks that we are laying down, "as sentiments inseparable from religious liberty, principles which must lead to universal doctrinal indifference."

Side by side with this indictment, we shall put a simple statement of facts. It is a fact, that until the commencement of the present series of papers occasioned by "The Controversy," we have had no editorial article whatever which could

naturally have suggested, even to suspicious minds, a departure from the strictest theological neutrality. It is a fact, that in our review department, where some latitude is usually allowed, the utmost impartiality of criticism is attempted, both in the selection of books for notice, and in the spirit with which they are reviewed—and that impartiality, we presume to think, has been fairly maintained. It is a fact, that in the very articles which have drawn forth the letter of J. M., we have disclaimed siding with either party in respect of theological opinion—that we have expressed no opinion of our own—that we have nowhere deprecated the freest discussion of opinion—that the drift of all we have written has been in favour of liberty of thought and speech in reference to religious questions—and that we have expressly repudiated all sympathy with, and even argued our disapproval of, "universal doctrinal indifference."

All this, as a thing of course, is mere "subterfuge." We cannot be sincere. Our professions cannot be received. Our meaning must, at bottom, be a great deal deeper than we would have it supposed. We are acting out a plan—and that plan embodies enmity to Evangelical Dissent. Now, why this formidable charge? Whence springs it? It is not only not true—it is not even founded in truth. How comes it, then, to be advanced? From ill-feeling? Not at all. Our correspondent gives assurance—and we readily accept it—of friendliness of motive. From untruthfulness of spirit? We have no such suspicion. But the real secret of this charge against us is, that so little have the principles of religious liberty been socially practised, as to render it inconceivable to the majority how anyone can challenge fair play, and freedom of speech, for the heterodox, unless he sympathises with them in religious sentiment, or cherishes an utter indifference to Christian doctrine altogether.

Our correspondent will perhaps allow us to tell him that we had originally intended to wind up the present discussion with the following practical exhortations—to extirpate error by the commendation of truth, and to deliver over to punishment, whether here or hereafter, not those who have come to wrong conclusions, but those who, either in reaching or in maintaining any religious conclusions whatever, disregard the plainest dictates of Christian morality. The first only of these will be enforced at the present moment.

"Universal doctrinal indifference!" Can anyone who believes in truth really imagine that such a result can come out of the freest, the most courteous, the most charitable discussion? What is it that J. M. wants? Not liberty to oppose error—nobody has wished to restrict it—but liberty to denounce those who hold error. Now, we believe that error—that is, opinions on religious subjects which differ from our own, will never be weakened, much less conquered, by the most vehement denunciations. We may think it, in any particular instance, to be very grave—we may be apprehensive of its leading to very serious consequences—and, of course, not only can there be no valid objection to our stating thus much, but we are bound to do so in fidelity to our convictions. But after all, men are not to be scared away from their adopted sentiments, by any solemnity of admonition, nor any severity of condemnation, nor any prediction of disastrous results. Religious error in a man's mind will stand any amount of flogging. It may wince under the lash, and hide itself from trouble, but it will not go forth. Not the most sulphurous commination will exorcise the possessed in such cases. It will not depart even when it trembles—much less, when it detects under the lion's skin the obtrusive marks of a much less noble creature. All the angry noise, therefore, that we make to frighten heterodoxy into a more satisfactory state is but surplusage—and will have no better effect than the adjurations of the seven sons of Sceva upon the evil spirit.

But because it is of little or no use to denounce religious error, is that any reason why it should go unopposed? Why do we advocate free discus-

sion? Not, surely, that error may be let alone, but that it may be confronted with truth. In the sphere of religious thinking, as in many other spheres, the direct process of "putting down" that which we take to be evil, is a very tiresome, a very barren, a very thankless one. It were best, perhaps, on the whole, never to try and trample it out. For, in truth, he who busies himself mainly in denouncing what he believes to be unsound doctrine, and whose zeal shows itself to be chiefly intent on prohibitions and proscriptions, is the patron of the genuine "negative theology." He makes it his special work to deny rather than to confirm—to destroy, not to propagate—to stand at the door of men's consciences and refuse admission to suspicious-looking opinions, instead of leading up thither as goodly a company of honest thoughts as he can manage to collect together. But humanity wants something better than simply to be told it is wrong. Put it right—that is the appropriate work of godliness. Put it right, as much as in you lies, with what you believe to have made you right. You owe your own peace, power, happiness, to your convictions, not to your indignation at other men's convictions. Strive to impart them to others. Labour to set them forth clearly—to prove their solidity—to display their attractions—to commend them by your spirit. Does any man offer to show you a new doctrine? Let him! If it be a truth, yours will be the gain. If it be merely a spurious semblance of a truth, make its worthlessness apparent by offering him something better. As one absorbing affection is only to be got rid of by supplanting it with another absorbing affection, so heresy is only to be got rid of by diffusing respect for, and awakening interest in, the reality which it simulates.

Now all this may be done without once stepping beyond the limits of modesty—or quarrelling with another man's freedom—or breathing out threatenings and slaughter. Every man ought to be interested in putting error out of the world as speedily as possible—the mistake is in supposing that the quickest and seemliest way of doing so, is by hunting down all who harbour it. Because an enemy sows tares among the wheat, unreflecting disciples want to pull them up immediately, and appear to imagine that only so can they prevent "universal doctrinal indifference." But though you should kill all error by the repressive process, you would not thereby increase in the least, the existing amount or intensity of attachment to the truth. To deprive the affections of an ill-chosen object is far more likely to lead to indifference than the commending to the affections of a worthier object—worthier, we mean, in the estimation of him who seeks to commend it. A child that loves its doll more than its little brother, is not likely to be altered for the better by tossing its doll into the fire; when the little brother becomes more amiable, the doll will be neglected or forgotten. What the world really needs is a positive theology—positive, not in the sense of unreasoning, dogmatic, intolerant—but that makes its way by the force of its own vitality and virtue. The everlasting negation of negations ministers nothing to the spread of spiritual life; and if God's truth be really losing its hold on society, which we do not believe for a moment, it will not be assisted by man's intolerance. It is more likely that there may be some mistake in the mode of setting it forth.

### GREAT MEETING AT CLONAKILTY ON THE IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES. (Abridged from the *Cork Examiner*.)

One of the most numerous, important, and influential meetings that have been held in this county for some years assembled in Clonakilty on Friday last, to petition Parliament in favour of a change in the present system of ecclesiastical endowments. The meeting was held on the Fair-green, on which a substantial and commodious platform was erected, and, during the course of the proceedings, there could not have been less than from twelve to fifteen thousand people assembled. HENRY DECIE, Esq., of Bushmont, was



called to the chair. The following letter of apology was read:—

Cork, August 13th, 1856.

Sir,—I beg to say, in reply to your letter I received this morning, that I have already informed my friend, Mr. O'Neil Daunt, of my inability to be present at your meeting of Friday next; at the same time expressing the deep sympathy which I felt with its contemplated object.

Were it in my power to be present, I should have been most happy to propose the resolution with which you have honoured me, as I entertain a very sincere respect for the ability and character of the honourable member for Rochdale, and fully appreciate his consistency in all matters relating to religious endowments. Mr. Miall is not like other so-called Liberals, who, under the affectation of an intense devotion to the voluntary principle, gratify their hatred of the Catholic Church. Mr. Miall is for impartial disendowment; and if he voted against the grant to Maynooth on one occasion, because of his conscientious adherence to his honestly-maintained opinions, he is even more eager on another, to vote against the anomaly of a richly-endowed Protestant Church Establishment in a poor Catholic country. I have ever found him, and the more prominent members of the real English Liberal party, in the right lobby, whenever the interests of civil and religious liberty were at stake; and on all occasions that Ireland required a vote, Mr. Miall was willing and anxious to afford it.

Such being my knowledge of the honourable gentleman whom you intend to compliment by your fourth resolution, you may readily understand with what satisfaction I would have done myself the honour of proposing it, were it in my power to be present at your meeting.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
John Donovan, Esq. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE.

A letter was also read by the Rev. C. Cockran, parish priest of Tracton, in which he says, "I, for one, would gladly fling the Maynooth pension in to any tide that would bear to certain ruin and oblivion the Anglo-Irish Establishment (I disavow any allusion to its doctrine). In England such an establishment may be tolerated; it is but a mark of the folly or extravagance of the people—but in Catholic Ireland it is a mark of rapine, bondage, and ascendancy. This English state garrison must be pulled down by English hands—Ireland is powerless—but we can cheer them with the cry of 'Delenda est Carthago.'"

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with much cheering, opened the proceedings by briefly stating the reasons why he, as a Protestant, took part in a meeting which might seem to be opposed to the interests of the Protestant Church. It was evident that persecuting laws, exclusive privileges, the possession of enormous wealth, and every description of State support had not enabled it to progress in the affections of the people. Considering these unhappy results, it was time the friends of the Protestant religion should try some other course; for, as far as its spiritual interests were concerned, State support had not only proved a failure, but worse than a failure. He gave a home illustration of the working of the present system:—

On last Sunday, observing the number of empty pews in the parish church of Ballinroy, I was induced to count heads. There were present in all sixty-three people, forty-eight of whom were adults, and fifteen children. Upon mentioning the number to a friend coming out of church, he expressed the greatest astonishment, declaring it had occurred to him, during the service, that the congregation was unusually large. (Hear, hear.) Now, I find on referring to the returns of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, arranged by Sergeant Shee, that there are in that parish 512 Protestants, of whom, it seems to me, only sixty-three are church-going. Now, for those sixty-three the minister is receiving a salary of nearly 600*l.* per annum, while the Catholic priest, who has to administer to the spiritual wants of 2,266 (compare that with 512), has nothing to support himself upon but a miserable pittance, which the general poverty of his parishioners only enables them to contribute. There is here a most instructive comparison suggested. A very handsome and expensive church has been built within the last few years at Ballinoney. That church invariably contains many empty benches, whereas the Catholic chapel at Enniskean is frequently so crammed that persons who cannot get room within its walls are compelled, at the risk of their health, to kneel in a damp yard during service. Is it not ridiculous to expect that the Catholics who see and feel this injustice can ever be won over to Protestantism?

He hoped this meeting was the commencement of an agitation they should see general throughout Ireland, embracing not only every Catholic but also every conscientious Protestant, upright gentleman, and every high-minded patriot.

WILLIAM O'NEILL DAUNT, Esq., in proposing the first resolution, said: "I heartily rejoice to see you assembled in such multitudes to sanction our most just and most righteous cause. The English Voluntaries, headed by the member for Rochdale, have brought the question before the House of Commons. We cannot expect them to fight our battles for us if we remain silent and inactive. It is our bounden duty, as well as our obvious policy, to give them the utmost assistance in our power, and to draw close the bands which unite us with them and with the Voluntaries of Scotland, who have for years been labouring to promote the disendowment of all churches. Our success depends upon the heartiness and sincerity of our combination. If Ireland were inert and apathetic, how soon would it not be said that we did not consider the temporal establishment of the Protestant Church as a grievance? Sir, it

would be very plausibly urged that Ireland was acquiescent, and I know no way to rebut such an argument but one, namely—to throw ourselves with zeal and energy into the movement commenced by our friends on the other side of the Channel. (Cheers.) Mr. Miall said, on opening the debate, that he was glad the question could be discussed without assailing the doctrinal belief of any man or any sect. Sir, I participate in the honourable member's satisfaction. I may add that the question involves no attack on the Protestant clergy in any other capacity than that in which they are placed by a most unjust and iniquitous law. They have many virtues, which no man more cheerfully or more readily recognises than I do; and if they are in some particulars obnoxious to censure, let the blame fall rather upon their peculiarly invidious position, than upon the men themselves. (Hear.) There is in our present movement another source of satisfaction—namely, that we do not contemplate the reduction of the income of any existing incumbent. Mr. Miall's plan takes care of vested interest, and is strictly prospective in its operation. This, surely, should deprive opposition of personal virulence. I am anxious to carry on our campaign with all due regard for the natural feelings of our opponents, unless, indeed, where they overstep the limits of decorum in their attacks upon us. (Hear, hear.) Now, at the outset, it is most necessary that one thing be well understood—namely, that in seeking to divert the Church property of Ireland from its present appropriation, we utterly and heartily disclaim the idea of seeking to restore it, or to restore any part of it, to the Catholic Church. This is a matter on which we cannot be too explicit. (Hear, hear.) Principle and policy alike compel us to be explicit. Principle, because we are heartily attached to the Voluntary system; and policy, because it is only by the active help of the British Voluntaries we can hope to succeed. And they neither would give, nor ought to give us, their assistance, unless they believed that our sincerity on this point was unimpeachable. (Loud cheers.) The property of the Church, as originally held by her, was applied in a manner available to the entire Irish nation. We demand, as an act of restitution, that the present scandalous misappropriation of that property shall terminate, and that it shall again be applied in such a manner as that the whole Irish nation can benefit by its expenditure. Justice imperatively demands that restitution. But it does not by any means follow that the Catholic Church of Ireland should recover possession of the property. Our Clonakilty proceedings will be like a match applied to a train of gunpowder, and the aggrieved millions of Ireland will promptly form, with our brother Voluntaries in Great Britain, a resistless combination. We must be prepared for opposition. Against us will be arrayed a host of jobbers, of fanatics, of traffickers in bigotry—in short, we must expect to encounter all the powers of darkness. We shall also be opposed by men who are honestly in error. But I do not see why the Irish nation should submit to a tyranny which neither England nor Scotland would endure." Mr. Daunt proceeded to examine the arguments used by the opponents of Mr. Miall's motion. Mr. Hamilton, he said, defends the Church Establishment, because it is the duty of a Christian State to adopt a definite form of religious worship. Now, this is actually making the State, and not the Bible, the arbiter of faith, and the judge of what species of religious worship should be adopted. (Hear, hear.) And when Mr. Hamilton entrusts to the State this delicate and important task, does he ever consider the incongruous materials of which the State, in its theological capacity, is composed? There is my Lord Palmerston, the Pelagian, who does not believe in original sin. There is Lord Panmure, the Presbyterian and Freekirker, who hates Popery with infinite cordiality. There is Monsell, the Roman Catholic, who doubtless reciprocates Lord Panmure's theological prejudices. There is Fox, the Unitarian. There is the Archbishop of Canterbury, who patronises Mr. Gorham. There is the Bishop of Exeter, who hunted Gorham out of his diocese for his heresies. There is, or lately was, Lord Ellenborough, who truckled to pagan idolatry at Somnauth. These, and such as these, compose the State; and it is to the State, thus constituted, that Mr. Hamilton commits the task of deciding what religion is sufficiently true to merit endowment. The idea of asking such men to adopt a definite form of religious worship is indescribably absurd. Mr. Napier assails Maynooth by saying that if, on inquiry and investigation, it should appear that the grant made to that college had entirely failed to effect the particular purpose for which it was given why, then, it is a reasonable question for Parliament to consider whether the grant ought not to be withdrawn. Now, all I ask of Mr. Napier is, to apply this principle to the Protestant Church Estab-

lishment. Let him try it by this very test—if it has totally failed to effect the particular purpose for which it was endowed, namely, the conversion of Ireland to Protestantism, why, then, on Mr. Napier's own principle, it is a reasonable question for Parliament to consider whether the endowment ought not to be withdrawn. (Great cheering.) And Mr. Napier should reflect that his beloved Church Establishment has been displaying its inefficiency for three centuries, whereas the grant to Maynooth has only had a nine years' trial. Then both he and Mr. Hamilton stand upon the article in the Act of Union which provides for the preservation of the Protestant Church. There is something monstrous in pleading any provision in the Union Act against the people of Ireland. Charles James Fox denounced the Union as a most nefarious measure. The Orange Attorney-General, Saurin, declared that it was so rank an infraction of our national rights that no man in Ireland would be morally bound to obey it. We now find one of the articles of that great legislative crime pleaded against us as a perpetual bar; just as if any essential finality attached to it, any more than to the Irish constitution of 1782 which it superseded, which the English act of 23rd George III., chap 28, pledged the public faith of England to preserve for ever, and which Pitt and his party, in shameless violation of that pledge, overthrew as soon as they were strong enough. It is preposterous, I repeat, to plead any article of the Union against us. The same power which could destroy a constitution and enact a union, is surely competent to alter its provisions. The change we seek would not be the breach of a treaty but the mitigation of a tyranny. Mr. Miall, moreover, has observed that while the Union provides for the spiritual and ecclesiastical concerns of the Established Church, it is silent regarding its property. I said a while ago that Mr. Napier was mistaken in supposing that Ireland was not connected with the Papacy before the English invasion. I have only a word or two to say about the speech of Lord Palmerston. He says that the State has the power and the right to deal with Church property according to the circumstances of the times. But the noble lord concurs with Mr. Napier in thinking that if the Irish Protestant Church were disendowed, the disendowment of the English Church would follow. On the contrary, I conceive that nothing can more effectually damage the English Church, than linking it up with such a totally indefensible institution as the Irish Establishment. Let me read to you another passage in the noble lord's speech. He says, "I have a deep conviction that a Church Establishment is essential in every country in which it is desirable that religion should be diffused, and inculcated in the minds of the population." Now, we cannot help asking, could Lord Palmerston have been serious in applying this sentiment to the Irish Establishment, with which the great majority of the Irish population have nothing to do, and which, instead of diffusing and inculcating religion among that population, produces animosity and riot whenever it steps forth as a teacher beyond the narrow circle of its own votaries? Or could his lordship, after three hundred years experience of its working, imagine that its doctrines could be recommended to the acceptance of the Irish people, by being inculcated by a body of men, who, however excellent and conscientious in their own way, yet derive their daily bread from a system that violates the most ordinary principles of equity and honesty? Let us agitate peacefully and legally, but incessantly, against this gigantic wrong. Let us petition from every town and every parish, and with the aid of our British confederates we may hope to see the day when the vast resources which have so long been nefariously abstracted from the Irish people shall be expended for the benefit of all, in modes conducive to the peace, the prosperity, and the greatness of our common country. Sir, I move the resolution:—

Resolved—That the monopoly of the entire Ecclesiastical Property of Ireland by the Clergy of a small minority of the population, is a grievance of vast magnitude.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. KINGSTON, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. SAYERS moved the following resolution:—

Resolved—That we have seen with the deepest interest and with the most lively gratitude, the efforts lately made by the member for Rochdale and his parliamentary allies, to obtain for us the abolition of the insulting injustice in question; and we hereby tender to him and them our grateful acknowledgments, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with their praiseworthy efforts, by every legal, peaceful, and constitutional means.

Mr. JOHN DECIE seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst the loudest acclamations.

Mr. MC CARTHY DOWNING, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, then addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he said: I am not here for the purpose of saying one word disrespectful either to Protestant clergymen or to Protestant laymen; far be it from me, for there are many of them my dearest friends, there are many of them whom I respect and esteem; but there are few Protestants who, if they came before a public meeting and declared their sentiments, that would not say it was a gross abuse to have so much money applied for the purpose of supporting the Church of so small a portion of the people. (Hear, hear.) I say if a large portion of the revenues of the Church were applied to State purposes, that you and every other man would derive a benefit. It would then be unnecessary for you to pay such heavy poor-rates, it would be unnecessary for you to pay such heavy county cess, it would be unnecessary to pay the oppressive taxation that is now imposed upon the land, if only a suitable and sufficient portion of the revenues of the Church were applied to the support of that Church and the remainder applied to the general purposes of the State. If I were to enter into the consideration of this question, there is one point I would call your attention to, which shows the monstrosity of this grievance. France, Spain, and Austria number together more than fifty millions of Catho-



lies, while there are but three millions expended in support of their united Church establishments, while there are but three millions expended in diffusing religious education and religious consolation amongst the people, while for the people of England, there are nine millions of money expended for the purpose of supporting their religion. ("Oh, oh.") Remember the great portion of the people of Europe are Catholics; it is only the small, miserable states that are united with the Protestant Church; and when I tell you that for the support of the Protestant Church in England alone, more money is expended than for the maintenance of Christianity throughout the whole world, I don't think I need make another observation. (Hear, hear.) You, the men of Clonakilty, ought to be proud of this day, for this is as grand and as imposing a meeting as I have seen since the great monster meeting of O'Connell in Skibbereen. The meeting of this day will give a tone to the rest of the country; meetings for a similar object will be held throughout this country and elsewhere, and we who have witnessed the demonstration of this day will say with pride that the first meeting held was held in Clonakilty, and that it was a glorious sight to see the men in the same strength and vigour as ever they were, full of life, and full of love of country, and, as you are always, full of fun and humour. Mr. Downing concluded by proposing the resolution:—

Resolved—That addresses be adopted to our allies, the Volunteers of England and the Volunteers of Scotland; and that the duty of preparing those addresses be entrusted to Henry Decie, Esq., of Phale, William O'Neill Daunt, Esq., of Kilsacan, and A. C. Sayers, Esq., of Fernhill. That we earnestly request of those persons in every parish in this county who approve of the Voluntary System, to be prepared at the opening of the next Parliament to petition for the abolition of the monopoly complained of. And that the following Petition to Parliament be adopted:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED

SHewETH—That your petitioners deem the monopoly of Irish Church property by the pastors of a small minority of the Irish nation, a grievance of vast magnitude, which they do not believe to exist in any other country. They respectfully represent that the objects for which that monopoly was conferred on the Church by law established, have not, at the end of three centuries, been accomplished. They feel convinced that the public good would be much better consulted by appropriating the property in question to purposes conducive to the benefit of all classes of religionists indiscriminately. They therefore implore you (due regard being had to vested interests) to enact a measure authorising the sale of Church property in Ireland, the redemption of the rent charge by landlords at ten years purchase, and the application of the proceeds to such public works and other purposes, as to your wisdom may appear the most useful to the Irish nation—and petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. HENRY TRAVERS seconded the resolution, which was then put from the chair, and carried amid the applause of the meeting.

Mr. DEASY, on appearing to address the assemblage, was greeted with unanimous and enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some minutes. The honourable gentleman said: You are all aware that the House of Commons have decided on two occasions by majorities, that the small fragment of an endowment, that the trifling pecuniary pittance which is all that the State has vouchsafed for the spiritual education of five or six millions of the Catholics of Ireland, should at once and altogether be withdrawn. That decision I believe to be in conformity with the feelings and opinions of the great majority of the people of England and Scotland; that decision has been come to on the ground that the further maintenance of that institution would be a national sin, and involve, as a consequence, national calamity. Well, we are ready to accept that decision; we are ready to bow to the vote which the House of Commons has come to; we are ready to surrender and relinquish the small pecuniary pittance which is all they have given, but we are entitled to ask them, at the same time, to take into their consideration the whole subject of the ecclesiastical endowment of Ireland with a view to the permanent, final, and satisfactory settlement of that question. (Hear, hear.) I ask, can anything be more anomalous, unreasonable, or unjust, than that the State should refuse all pecuniary provision whatsoever for the clergy of the great majority of the people, the clergy of the poor, the clergy of the people, and, at the same time, bestow enormous funds for the maintenance of an establishment which is the Church of the few and of the wealthy.—funds derived from sources which, as Mr. Daunt has shown to you, were originally the property of the Church which still the great majority of the people adhere to? (Cheers.) Mr. Deasy concluded by proposing the resolution entrusted to him.

Mr. SAYERS proposed—

We have seen, with the deepest interest, and with the most lively gratitude, the efforts lately made by the member for Rochdale, and his parliamentary allies, to obtain for us the abolition of the injustice in question, and we hereby tender to him and them our grateful acknowledgments, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with their praiseworthy efforts by every legal, peaceful, and constitutional means, and that the following letter on behalf of this meeting be forwarded to Mr. Miall, the able advocate of voluntarism:—

ADDRESS TO EDWARD MIALL, ESQ., M.P.

SIR,—We, the undersigned friends of the impartial disendowment of all Churches in Ireland, which you have advocated with so much ability in Parliament, beg leave to tender to you, and to the support of your motion, our warmest thanks for your powerful assistance. We have this day commenced an organisation in aid of your movement, which we trust will be speedily taken up by a large majority of our countrymen. We feel that combination amongst the volunteers of the three kingdoms is essential to our success; and we, therefore, desire to communicate with you and our other English friends, in order that, with your advice, we may adopt an effective mode of combined and continuous action. The grievance you have assailed is so unacceptible of any valid defence, that it must finally fall before enlightened public opinion.

Pemere, Sir, in your noble efforts, and assure yourself that whatever aid we are able to afford shall be cheerfully and gratefully tendered.

We have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your very faithful servants,  
(Signed on behalf of the meeting by)  
The CHAIRMAN.

Mr. JOHN DECIE seconded the motion, which was adopted amid loud cheers.

Mr. O'NEILL DAUNT then proposed, that Mr. Arthur Cooper Sayers be called to the second chair, and in doing so, moved that the marked thanks of the meeting be given to the former chairman for his dignified conduct in the chair, and also for the sympathy which he, a Protestant, lent to the meeting.

Mr. M'CARTHY, of Glounteen-house, seconded the motion, which passed with acclamation.

Three cheers were then given for the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Madden, after which the vast assemblage separated.

In connexion with the above meeting, the *Cork Examiner* has the following article:—

The meeting of Clonakilty, which we report at length in this day's *Examiner*, was a far more important and successful demonstration than we anticipated it would have been. The assemblage was vast—computed by the gentlemen who represented this journal, and who have no taste for absurd exaggeration, at from 12,000 to 15,000 persons—and the entire proceedings were characterised by a tone and temper very creditable to those who took part in them, and best suited to the occasion and the subject of discussion. There was another feature in the affair which may be properly noticed—the chair was taken by a Protestant gentleman, and several Protestants of respectability attended the meeting, and watched its proceedings with interest. The main object of the meeting was to co-operate with Mr. Miall and the English Liberals who, opposing all State endowments for religious purposes, are endeavouring, through parliamentary action, to shake and eventually overthrow that mighty colossus of injustice, the Church Establishment in Ireland. We were glad to perceive that Mr. Daunt—whose able and striking speech was the feature of the day—took high ground, and properly disclaimed, on the part of his Catholic countrymen, the desire to appropriate to the Catholic Church any portion, be it great or small, of those revenues which the Protestant Church now enjoys, and which Catholics believe should be devoted to national objects. This is like performing a process of purification at the commencement of the undertaking—washing the hands free of the stain of selfishness and greed. There is good policy and sound sense in emphatically protesting against an intention to plunder. That Catholic would, in our mind, be most unwise who would attach, by a single additional link, the Independent Church of Ireland—we mean the National Church—to the State. One link does exist, and its pressure is sufficiently galling; that is, the State endowment of Maynooth. For that comparative paltry sum, doled out with curses and revellings, the Catholics of the empire are annually compelled to endure, and, more degrading still, to reply to and refute, the most infamous calumnies. Nor can they hope to be free from scurrilous attack and blasphemous ridicule till, with all other State endowments, that golden but galling link is severed. Then the College of Maynooth will be as independent of the State as the Catholic University; and not even the rash bigot will dream of an attempt to interfere with its teaching. Compared to the sacrifices which the Catholics of Ireland are compelled to make for the sustenance of Maynooth by a State endowment, the benefit derived is utterly contemptible. For a paltry 26,000*l.* a year, they pay about 400,000*l.* . . . The plain truth is, there are numbers of the Protestant gentry of Ireland, and men staunch in their faith too, who regard the temporalities of their Church as an outrage on common sense, and a swindle upon the nation; and who, only for the dread of the Catholics, would give the root to the axe to-morrow, or, at least, lay about so vigorously at the branches, as to alter the appearance of the abuse very considerably. Now, there is no reason whatever to be afraid of the Catholics. They demand, like the Liberal Protestants of England, impartial disendowment. They have tested the voluntary system to the utmost, and tested it in far different times from the present; and they proclaim aloud in its favour. It has worked absolute miracles in Ireland. It has lifted up noble temples to the worship of God out of the ruins of straw-thatched hovels, pervious to the weather; it has given schools to every parish, no matter how remote, whether on the barren sea-coast or in the wild mountain-glen; it has established conventional establishments in every diocese, and is every day extending and multiplying those powerful agents of civilisation and strongholds against sin; it finds funds for unnumbered charitable institutions, and it is an unfailling resource in every emergency. The Voluntary system has had its severest trials and its most splendid success in Catholic Ireland. Why then should the Protestant be afraid of this principle, which he *knows* has done so much for Catholicity? Will he say that his faith is a thing so impure or unsubstantial that it would not exist without acres or guineas to prop it up? Surely he will not assert that the taking away of the temporalities of his Church would be the destruction of its religion! He will not venture to so malign that which he holds to be spiritual, and pure, and true. For our part, and looking at the question from a Catholic as well as national point of view, we believe this matter of the temporalities of the Established Church is one which the Protestants of Ireland may afford to discuss without anger or resentment; and that Catholics, while dealing with it firmly and in all sincerity, should treat it temperately, fairly, and inoffensively. It is a question of the greatest gravity and importance, and can only be injured by rashness and ill-temper on the part of its advocates.

#### THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

At the visitation to the clergy of his diocese at the parish church, Ludlow, on Wednesday last, the Bishop of Hereford referred to some of the salient, secular, and ecclesiastical questions of the day. In reference to the subject of education, which was at present exciting much attention, he found that several parishes had availed themselves of grants from the Privy Council, and the diocesan board, and had now good schools where none, or utterly inadequate ones, before existed. It was not intended that diocesan inspection should supersede Governmental inspection, which was most necessary for keeping their school on a par with others; but as supplemental to it, and

as a means of bringing the influence of the clergy to bear on the schools, and of promoting their interest in them. The systematic efforts to corrupt the people, by the publication of tracts of an immoral tendency, the characteristics of the popular dramas of the present day, Mormonism with its fanaticisms and impurities, the dreadful crimes which had lately stained our country, showed how necessary it was that education of the best sort should be extended far and wide throughout the country. Another great source of evil was the manner in which religious questions were now discussed by the newspaper press. He did not complain of the open discussion of religious questions, for everything connected with religion should be open to the light and free; but it was to the spirit and manner in which those discussions were too commonly carried on, to the absence of religious consideration, and the recklessness of consequences, to which he wished to direct the attention of the clergy, as demanding from them increased circumspection in all their actions, and making them more than ever careful not to give any occasion for triumph to their adversaries. On the subject of Church-rates, his lordship expressed his satisfaction that there had been but little agitation in that diocese, and remarked that the chance of getting rid of this rate by agitation was a great temptation to the members of the Church as well as to her adversaries. It seemed a hardship to compel a man to contribute to the support of that which he did not use, while at the same time, perhaps, he voluntarily contributed towards another edifice. With reference to the majority taxing the minority, it had been said that it was something like the northern portion of the country being compelled to pay for the defence of the southern, when they were left to pay for their own defence. These and other arguments were sufficiently specious to attract men to the side of the opposition; but in those arguments there was overlooked the fact, that the Church of England was established by the law of the land. Not for the majority, but the whole nation, and that by law it was deemed expedient to support and uphold the Church as it now existed. It might be said that our hospitals, our union-houses, prisons, and other institutions, were of no use to those who did not enter them; that physicians were of no use to those who did not require their aid; but was it not a great advantage to live in a country where such institutions existed? Every man was largely benefited by those institutions, although he might never personally require their aid; so it was a great blessing, however little a man might be aware of it, or however he might shut his eyes to the truth, to live under the mild and tolerant religion of the Church of England. The question had been forced upon the consideration of the Government, and if an equivalent for Church-rates could be found, they would all be glad to have some other provision for the sustentation of their Church, one which might be less open to cavil. The Church could not be divested of that public support which it had for ages received, and be left to voluntary contributions, for in rural parishes there were few parishioners who were capable of assisting in the maintenance of the Church. His lordship referred to the frequency of Church services, confirmation, and other subjects of practical importance, and then dismissed the clergy.

#### OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH.—There has been a contest in this parish respecting a churchyard rate. On a poll, the numbers were—for the rate, 296; against it, 114.

CHURCH-RATES AT YORK.—The *Yorkshire Gazette* reports an important defeat of the Anti-Church-rate party in the parish of St. Olave's, Marygate, and St. Giles's, of that city. The opposition was led by no less a functionary than the Lord Mayor of York, who moved the adjournment of the question to that day twelvemonths. The majority in favour of the rate was forty to twenty-six.

SOUTHWOLD, SUFFOLK.—The proposition for raising funds for Church purposes in this parish by means of a rate of sixpence in the pound, was signally defeated on the 7th inst., at an adjourned vestry meeting, and on Friday, the 8th instant, on a poll of the parish, at the close of which the numbers were—against the rate 142 votes; for, 38; majority against, 94.

STANSFIELD, SUFFOLK.—The churchwardens of this parish called a meeting for the purpose of making a Church-rate, on the 13th inst., when the proposition for a rate of 1*d.* in the pound was negatived by a majority of six to four.

LANIVET, CORNWALL.—In this parish an active opposition to Church-rates has been set on foot, which the tracts and hand-bills of the Liberation Society have materially assisted. About a year ago, a rate was proposed in vestry, and carried by a show of hands, a poll was demanded, but the majority determined it should be confined to the ratepayers present at the vestry. The opponents of the rate protested against this decision, and refused payment of the rate. The churchwardens summoned one of the refusers, but the magistrates dismissed the summons, with costs, on the ground that a fair poll had not been granted. A vestry meeting, for the purpose of making a Church-rate, was appointed to be held (by adjournment from Easter Tuesday) on the 14th of July last, at six in the evening. Some days before the 14th, a notice was posted on the church door that the meeting would be held on the 14th, at two in the afternoon. This would have seemed to have been done to enable the pro-rate party to carry the rate in the absence of their opponents. The leader of the opposition, Mr. Julian, discovered the alteration, appeared in the vestry at two o'clock, and objected to proceeding before the hour to which the meeting stood regularly adjourned. At six o'clock, Mr. Julian and other opponents assembled and waited for the churchwardens till half-past six, when no churchwarden having



come, Mr. Julian was voted to the chair. Mr. Higgs moved, and Mr. James Knight seconded: "That this meeting do adjourn to this day six months." This resolution was carried unanimously. While the chairman was entering the resolution, the churchwarden and other pro-ratepayers entered and wished to proceed to business. The chairman and the anti-raters firmly refused to agree to this, and the meeting accordingly stands adjourned for six months. The rector, who is also squire of the parish, had sent round to his tenants, with a command, or request, to vote for the rate. An overwhelming majority of the inhabitants are Dissenters, to whom this defeat of the rate is matter of great satisfaction.

**CHURCH-RATES EXEMPTION.**—According to a provision in the New Act to amend the Local Management Act of last year, the payment of Church-rates is declared not to be a necessary qualification to enable a ratepayer to vote at parish elections.

**LORD PALMERSTON AND THE CHURCH.**—The First Minister of the Crown has at present in his gift, bestowed, ecclesiastical patronage to the extent of upwards of 30,000*l.* a year. The Bishopric of London, which he has at his disposal, is worth, under the new arrangement, 10,000*l.* a year, and the Bishopric of Durham, 8,000*l.* Two bishops of smaller sees will doubtless be translated to these, which will give an increased patronage of 10,000*l.* a year. Then the noble lord has vacant the deanery of Westminster, worth 2,000*l.* a year, and there is the Bishopric of Graham's Town, over which he will have some control, worth 800*l.* a year. So large an amount of Church patronage has not fallen at one time to the gift of the Prime Minister for many years.

**THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.**—The Bishop of Durham intends formally resigning his see on the 30th September, and has given notice that from that date his connexion with the various institutions in the diocese will cease. The income of his successor will be 8,000*l.* a year, and he will have at his disposal ecclesiastical patronage to the amount of nearly 40,000*l.* a year, independent of the canonries in the cathedral, which are worth several thousands a year, the three archdeaconries, and the chancellorship.

**BISHOPS AND CURATES.**—The last number of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* contains thirty advertisements from clergymen in search of curates. Out of this number, one only offers 100*l.* a year; there is one at 90*l.*, one or two at 80*l.*, and the rest rapidly fall from 70*l.* down to 26*l.*, with a small furnished house, where the rector is non-resident. One is unique. It offers 50*l.*, with the use of the rectory-house, the curate to buy the rector's furniture at a valuation of 360*l.* Another gives 70*l.* in a parish of nearly 6,000, where there is daily service. The applicant is, moreover, required to be "active, zealous, fond of schools and parochial visiting, and willing to devote his whole time to pastoral work within the parish." There are not less than seven which give only 50*l.* a year. Sydney Smith used heartlessly to joke about the fear of "a rising of the curates." Were such an event to happen, would there not be sufficient reason for the strike?

**THE ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT TO BATH ON THE DENISON CASE.**—The Archbishop has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Bath, to the following effect: "I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those of Dr. Lushington, and the rest of our party at Bath, if I did not assure you how highly we estimated your attention to us during the late painful but important business, which not only secured our personal comfort, but removed all the apprehension of disorder or confusion which made us previously deprecate the public discussion of a sacred subject."

**THE PEW QUESTION.**—The following requisition for a meeting in Manchester, to consider the important subject of the pew system in churches, is now in progress of signature: Requisition to the churchwardens of the parish of Manchester. We respectfully request you to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Manchester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the effect of the present pew system in churches, in virtually excluding the great body of the parishioners; and of adopting such measures as shall be deemed advisable for securing the great object of the Christian Church, "That the poor have the Gospel preached to them,"—by freeing, where practicable, the existing parish churches from pew rent, and by throwing them open to the people; and by providing new churches, wholly open and unappropriated, in populous parts of the parish.

**THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE ON DANCING AND SMOKING.**—On the last sitting of the Conference, the Rev. Isaac Keeling brought forward a resolution of the London district meeting, respecting the growing custom of dancing, and other worldly amusements closely allied to it. Mr. Keeling proposed that the rule prohibiting dancing should be made clearer and more stringent. Dr. Bunting said it was high time for the Methodist Conference to give a certain sound on this matter. Had not one of their own ministers been removed from a circuit, in consequence of the opposition raised by his fidelity in rebuking this practice? And in London there were dancing-parties in the houses of some of their members. He remembered how, twenty years ago, in Manchester, they had to exercise discipline on dancing Methodists, and they lost some of them in consequence, but such members who patronised dancing were better lost than found. Still their fidelity did the whole Methodist Society in Manchester good, and many who were offended and left for a time returned again thankful for the discipline, having seen the evil of dancing. The Rev. S. D. Waddy said they should not be surprised if at intervals of years this evil should be springing up. The vagueness should be removed from their present rule, and it should be made definite and plain. The Rev. J. Methley would guard against being too minute. Their legislation was plain enough now to

those who wanted to see it. Many tell them that their rule on the subject is obsolete, because Methodism has changed, and advanced with the times. They wanted only a re-enforcement of their old rule. The Rev. T. Pugh said he lamented to say that the evil was a growing one. Card-playing, too, was practised as well as dancing in some Methodist families. The Rev. P. M'Own said they needed no discussion—they were all of one mind—the practice of dancing was not in harmony with religion. The Rev. J. Scott said that, as the evil was chiefly among the younger members of Methodist families, he hoped they would, with great affection as well as firmness, enforce the rule so as not to lose their hold on young people. The Conference finally resolved to improve the wording of the rule in question. So for the *Manchester Examiner*. The *Lancashire Times* says: We understand that, at the Wesleyan Conference, on the question of admitting candidates for the ministry, it was objected to one of them that he was a smoker, whereupon many of the members in succession condemned the practice as vulgar. The candidate on being appealed to by the president, pleaded that he had been recommended the use of tobacco by three physicians for the benefit of his health. An aged minister hereupon remarked that, if a medical man recommended the use of tobacco, he must be a practitioner without knowledge of his profession. The Rev. John Scott also said that if the young man's health was such that it could only be kept up by artificial means, by the stimulant of smoking, it became a question whether he was physically competent for the toils of the Methodist ministry. At last the young man pledged himself, on the recommendation of some of the senior ministers, to consult a physician of distinguished skill, Dr. Sandwith, of Hull, and to abide by his decision; and on these terms the Conference consented to receive him.

**CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**—A letter from Constantinople in the *Gazette du Midi*, after giving an account of a distribution of prizes made to the pupils of the Christian schools in that capital, says: "In the capital of Islamism at a thousand leagues from Marseilles, such a picture is more striking than elsewhere, and we cannot but thank Providence for the advantages procured to civilisation and to Christianity by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. It is this society which has alone supported for the last sixteen years the three schools at Constantinople, which now reckon 700 pupils, and might be readily doubled if suitable accommodation could be procured. The books given in prizes to the pupils were due to the French Ambassador and Mgr. Mussabini, Archbishop of Smyrna. The distribution took place on the 22nd in the garden of the Embassy; the ceremony was presided over by the Archbishop of Smyrna; Mgrs. Hassoun, Armeno Catholic Bishop; Trioche, Archbishop of Babylon; Salvyam, Bishop of Erzeroum; Harting, Bishop in partibus, and the Armeno Catholic Patriarch. There were also present Count de Seaur, first secretary of the French Embassy; General Parisset; and a number of priests of the parishes and Catholic Chapels of Constantinople. A French military band was in attendance. The different works of the pupils, copy-books, drawings, &c., were suspended to the trees, and some of the children recited interesting dialogues with much grace and facility. The majestic appearance of the pontiffs with their long white beards, the variety of costumes, the delight expressed by the pupils, and the enlivening airs of the music, altogether made the fête a most attractive one." One hundred and six Christian churches have been repaired or constructed since the publication of the new law in Turkey. The Sultan alone contributed 25,000*l.* to one building in the island of Candia. In fact, so far as the Sultan, Aali Pacha, and the Government generally are concerned, everything is being done to conciliate the Christian subjects of the Porte, and improve the condition of the Empire.

**THE AGAPEMONE.**—An extraordinary meeting, convened by some of the inmates of "the Abode of Love," at Bridgewater, was held a few days ago at the Clarence Hotel. The Rev. S. Starkey, G. R. Thomas, and J. Cohl attended from the Agapemone, and several of their followers were also present. The Rev. S. Starkey, in a slow and impressive manner, set forth the "principles" of this deluded sect. One passage of his address is sufficient to show the blasphemous nature of their creed. Mr. Starkey said:—

The Son of Man hath so loved the earth that He hath given His own Spirit, that whosoever believeth in Him shall not die, but be alive, and abide the coming of the Prophet. Behold He cometh! If any man believe in Him he is a new creature; old things have passed away—all things are become new. The Son of Man was in the Holy Ghost reconciling the flesh unto Himself, and hath given unto Brother Prince the ministry of reconciliation. Now, then, I am the messenger of the Holy Ghost unto you. The Lord of Hosts came and sent and proclaimed that the day of grace was past, and the Gospel dispensation ended; and, thus left, the world and the professing Church were like Ephraim of old when he said, "Let him alone." But He, to whom a thousand years are as one day, was not idle. Christ, in His flesh, was at the Agapemone, where He had gathered His people, who had prepared for His coming; and the door was shut and did what God purposed it should do—it judged the Church and the world, and shut them in.

There would probably have been an acrimonious discussion, as a large number of persons had come prepared to controvert the opinions of the "Princites," but they avoided discussion and made a hasty retreat.

**THE MORMONS.**—A history has been published in German of the Mormons, or Latter-day Saints, in North America, from which it appears that America contains 68,700 of that sect, of whom 38,000 are in Utah, 5,000 in New York, 4,000 in California, 5,000 in Nova Scotia and Canada, and 9,000 in South America and the islands. Europe contains 39,000, of whom

32,900 are in Great Britain and Ireland, 5,000 in Scandinavia, 1,000 in Germany and Switzerland, 500 in France, and 500 in the rest of Europe. In Asia there are said to be 1,000, in Austria and Polynesia 2,400, in Africa 100, on travel 1,800. There are, besides, 8,500 Schismatics, including Strangites, Rigdonites, and Wightites. The numbers amount in the aggregate to 116,500, and it is supposed that the whole sect cannot exceed 126,000.—*American Paper*.

### Religious Intelligence.

**ALBION CHAPEL, SNEINTON, NOTTINGHAM.**—The services connected with the opening and dedication of this place of worship were held on Thursday, the 14th inst., and on the following Sabbath. Those who are acquainted with Nottingham will be aware that Sneinton is one of the populous and increasing suburbs of that important town. The number of its inhabitants is now estimated at 10,000. In this large district the parish church has been the only place of worship, and this has unhappily acquired a kind of notoriety for its Puseyite forms and ministrations, to the regret of enlightened Churchmen equally with Dissenters. It has long been a subject of remark, that Sneinton presented a field which some denomination of evangelical Nonconformists would do well to occupy, and there has been a general readiness to encourage the attempt, from whatever quarter it might come. The attention of the congregation at Castle Gate, Nottingham, has, in a particular manner, been drawn to the district, because one of their own branch Sunday-schools is located in the parish. Independently of this, they have felt that they were called upon to engage in some distinct effort for the extension of the cause of religion. They might, however, have shrunk from an undertaking so onerous as that which has now been completed, had there not been a prospect of support and co-operation from those beyond their own borders. The Building Committee being wishful to testify their interest in the Bi-centenary services of Castle Gate Meeting, fixed on the day for holding those services as a suitable one for laying the foundation-stone of the new structure. This accordingly took place on Monday, the 8th of October last—the ceremony being performed by Mr. Alderman Herbert, one of the deacons of Friar-lane Chapel. The new place has been erected from a design by Mr. Thomas Oliver, jun., Sunderland, and is one of those which have received the special approval of the English Congregational Chapel Building Society. The style is Italian. The building is a parallelogram of sixty feet by forty. It is galleried on three sides, and will comfortably accommodate 800 persons. The site cost 570*l.* The contract for the building was taken for the sum of 2,400*l.* To this a variety of extras—as for boundary-wall, gas, warming apparatus, &c., must be added, so as to raise the total estimated cost to 3,700*l.* Towards this amount the society above named has made the liberal grant of 450*l.* Including this sum, the total contributions amount at present to 2,270*l.* The opening services have been as follows: On Thursday, the 14th, two sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Raffles and the Rev. George Smith. The introductory parts of the service were conducted by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., and the Rev. James Gawthorn. On the following Sabbath-day, the Rev. Dr. Allott preached in the morning, and the Rev. S. M'All, minister of Castle-gate Meeting. As an expression of friendly feeling towards the new interest, a collection was made on its behalf, on the same day, at each of the three Independent chapels in the town, viz., Castle-gate, St. James's-street, and Friar-lane, the preachers being Dr. Allott, the Rev. S. M'All, and the Rev. R. W. M'All, of Leicester. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather on the Sabbath, there was a large attendance at the new place both morning and evening. The services of the Thursday as well as the Lord's-day proved deeply interesting and effective. The amount of the collections was 105*l.* On Monday, the 18th, a public tea-meeting was held, there being about 300 persons present, which number was very much increased in the course of the evening. On this occasion the chair was taken by Mr. Arthur Morley, and after the treasurer's statement had been read, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Allott, Mr. Ald. Herbert, the Rev. H. Hunter (General Baptist); the Rev. J. Wild, minister of St. James's-street Chapel; and the Rev. S. M'All. Thus, with a simple desire to spread the Gospel, and the best and the kindest feelings among all parties, has this undertaking commenced. The nucleus of the future Church is formed by a portion of that under Mr. M'All at Castle-gate. It may be added, that the parent church was never more united and prosperous than at the time which has been chosen for this peaceful and friendly secession.

**CHURCH-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.**—The Rev. William Barker, of Blackham, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church in Church-street, Blackfriars-road, to become their pastor, and will enter upon his duties there on the third Sabbath in September.

**HASTINGS.**—On Wednesday evening, August 20, a public service was held in the Wellington-square Chapel, Hastings, in connexion with the departure of the Rev. G. Kerry as a missionary to India, and the Rev. W. H. Gamble as a missionary to Trinidad, under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society. The service was opened by the Rev. S. Lillycrop, of Windsor. The Rev. W. H. Denham, of Serampore, described at some length the peculiarities of India as a field for missionary labour. The Rev. Dr. Angus, of Stepney College, made a statement of similar import respecting Trinidad. At his request Mr. Kerry and Mr. Gamble gave an account of the circumstances which had led them to give themselves to the missionary work. Dr. Angus then offered the designation prayer, after which the two brethren were addressed



by Dr. Hoby in the name of the committee of the society. Other brethren took part in the service. Although it was a most stormy evening, the congregation was large, and the service will be held in remembrance by all who were present.

MR. G. W. HUMPHREYS, B.A., of the Baptist College, Bristol, has received and accepted an unanimous invitation from the Church at Arlington, in Gloucestershire, to become their pastor. He commences his labours next Sunday, August 24th.

**MUNIFICENT DONATION.**—The other day, in laying the foundation-stone of a new Free Church College in the city of Glasgow, a private individual, Dr. Clark, hitherto of no mark or prominence in the denomination, gave the princely donation of 20,000*l.* towards the institution.

**NORTH FRODINGHAM, YORKSHIRE.**—On Wednesday, August 13, the Rev. John Hutchin was ordained as the pastor of the Congregational Churches at Frodingham and Belford. The service in the afternoon was opened with reading and prayer by the Rev. Thomas Poole, of Hornsea. The Rev. F. W. Cox, of Market Weighton, delivered a very lucid discourse on Congregational Independency. The Rev. Thomas Poole proposed the usual questions. The Rev. Thomas Hicks, of Cottingham, offered the ordination prayer. A faithful and affectionate charge was addressed to the minister by his late tutor, the Rev. John Frost, of Cotton End. In the evening, the Rev. James Sibree, of Hull, preached an impressive sermon to the Church and congregation. The interesting and solemn service appeared to produce a deep impression on the minds of all present.

**OPENING OF THE NEW INDEPENDENT SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, LANCASTER.**—The completion and opening of the elegant and commodious Sunday-schools lately erected by the Independents in High-street, Lancaster, was celebrated on the 17th and 18th inst. by special services and a public festival. The building is commodious, and the style of a plain Italian character. On the ground-floor is a committee-room, 38ft. by 21ft., a library, 17ft. by 16ft., and six class-rooms, each 16ft. by 10ft. 6in. Over these is the boys' and girls' school-room, 65ft. by 38ft., which is open to the roof; the principals supporting it being exposed, are stained and varnished. On Sunday, the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., President of Lancashire College, preached—in the morning from Philip. ii. 12, 13, and in the evening from John viii. 32. On Monday evening, a tea-party of the members of the Church and other friends took place in the large school-room, J. Cheetham, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, presiding.

**PROVIDENCE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MARSDEN, LANCASTHIRE.**—Mr. John Thompson, late of Airedale College, having received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship, commenced his stated labours on Sunday last, August 17, with encouraging prospects of success.

**THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY BASSETT**, of Hackney College, having received a cordial invitation from the Independent Church and congregation at Lapford, North Devon, has consented to become their pastor, and will very shortly commence his stated ministerial duties there.

**WARMISTER, WILTS.**—The Rev. John Price, late of Weymouth, has accepted the most cordial and unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church and congregation assembling in North-row, Warmister, to become their pastor.

### Correspondence.

#### TAXATION FOR CHURCH PURPOSES IN CLAPHAM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your thorough, outspoken nonconformity induces me to trouble you with a few lines on a subject which I cannot doubt will be interesting to your general readers.

You are probably aware that a suit is now pending in the Court of Chancery, entitled, *The Attorney-General v. the Trustees of St. Paul's Chapel, Clapham*. The particulars of this case are so instructive as an illustration of what may be taking place under different episcopal chapel trusts throughout the country, that I beg to call to it your special attention.

In the year 1774, an Act of Parliament was obtained, giving the trustees power to borrow 6,000*l.*, to be applied solely to the erection of a church on Clapham Common. This amount was obtained, and the church was accordingly erected. Now comes the delicate part of this story. This 6,000*l.* the trustees managed not to pay off in less than nearly seventy-nine years; fifty-six years of that period they paid off on an average 90*l.* per annum, and throughout the remaining twenty-three years absolutely nothing. Notwithstanding, during that time, they received from the pew-rents and chapel rates the enormous sum of nearly 80,000*l.*

This was surely enough to satisfy men of ordinary appetite, but it was not so in this case, for no sooner do they see the end of this amount than they obtain another Act of Parliament to enable them to borrow 4,000*l.* more, to be expended in rebuilding a neighbouring episcopal chapel which had fallen into decay. This last sum has been in process of liquidation during the last three years; and, strange as it may appear, the old propensity to misapply the parish funds has again appeared, and it is found, on an examination of their accounts, that although they have received from the rates about 3,000*l.*, they have only liquidated 800*l.*

Your readers will say, with these facts before them, that it was time that something should be done to put a stop to this iniquitous system. This will appear the more imperative, as the trustees are anxious to borrow more money to repair the chapel, and thus burden the parish for many years to come. As these facts gradually oozed out, the parishioners refused to pay these taxes; and as the act is so constructed as not to admit of appeal, many of the ratepayers, rather than pay what appeared an illegal rate, have suffered their goods to be distrained. Since these seizures occurred, talented legal advice has

been obtained, and the ratepayers are instructed that the rate has become illegal on account of the gross misapplication of money, and the fact that the rates have been partially and unfairly levied. The trustees, we are informed, are now liable to be called upon to refund what has been improperly expended; and every ratepayer whose property has been seized, can bring his action for illegal seizure. One would think that a knowledge of these delicate facts would deter any persons from entering upon extreme measures. But instead of this being the case, it appears to have driven them to desperation. Seizures have taken place among Churchmen, Dissenters, and others, and now the neighbourhood is deluged with notices of future executions. Whether they will proceed to further extremities is very questionable, but if they dare, they will be speedily checked. These events have stirred up the people, and filled them with indignation and bitterness. Nothing has happened in this neighbourhood, I am informed by competent authorities, which has tended more to alienate the people from the Establishment principle than this chapel-rate persecution. Surely it is time that some of these special acts were looked into; for is it not more than probable that this case is but a specimen of many which have hitherto eluded public notice?

If, Sir, the foregoing statement will not be out of place in your excellent paper, its insertion will greatly oblige,

Yours respectfully,  
AN INHABITANT OF CLAPHAM.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

##### EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

**ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.**—W. H. Broadbent (exhibition and gold medal), Royal Manchester School of Medicine; Josephus A. Williams (gold medal), Queen's College, Birmingham; Thomas Parker Smith, Chatham-street, Manchester; William Spencer Watson, King's College (the two latter equal); Joseph Giles, London Hospital; William Diddon, King's College; Rayner Winterbotham Batten, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Philip Sydney Jones, University College (the two latter equal).

**CHEMISTRY.**—J. L. H. Down (exhibition and gold medal), London Hospital; W. Henry Broadbent (gold medal), Royal Manchester School of Medicine.

**MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.**—J. L. H. Down (exhibition and gold medal), London Hospital; William Hodges (gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Rinsio Robert Siceama, King's College; William Josiah Smith, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

**BOTANY.**—William Josiah Smith (gold medal), St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Henry Broadbent, Royal Manchester School of Medicine; John Langdon Haydon Down, London Hospital; Thomas Parker Smith, Chatham-street, Manchester; William Spencer Watson, King's College (the last three equal).

#### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The tenth annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance was held this year in Glasgow, beginning its sittings on Tuesday, and bringing them to a close at a late hour on Friday. Beyond clerical circles the meetings did not attract much interest. In addition to a large body of clergymen belonging to the city and neighbourhood, there were present—the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; the Rev. Dr. Krummacher, of Berlin; the Rev. James Sherman, of London; the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, of London (recently from the Crimea); the Rev. William Arthur, of Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Steane, of London; the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast; the Rev. Mr. Jordan, of London; the Rev. Mr. McIlwaine, of Belfast; the Rev. J. P. Dobson, of London; the Rev. Edward Kuntze, from Germany; the Rev. W. Monod, from France; the Rev. M. Handel, from Hamburg, &c. There was also a large body of laymen from a distance.

The meetings were generally occupied in listening to addresses in support of missionary enterprise and Christian union.

At the meeting on Wednesday, the Rev. J. P. Dobson, the secretary of the Alliance, read the annual report, which detailed at great length the several meetings which had been held for prayer and Christian fellowship during the year. They noticed with regret the pervasions to Popery which had taken place of persons connected with Scotland during the year—such as the Marchioness of Lothian, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and Mr. Hope Scott, and the zeal which was shown to develop the errors of Popery or Puseyite episcopacy among the leading resident families in certain districts. The council also reported the successful efforts they had made, in conjunction with others, to stop the Sunday bands in London, and to prevent the opening of the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Crystal Palace on Sunday. The council reported that they had received an extraordinary communication from the King of Prussia, conveying his Majesty's cordial salutation to the council, stating that he gave his testimony to the Alliance with an entire conviction, expressing his hope that it might bear happy fruits for all the Evangelical Churches, and signifying his approval of a project for an assembly of Christians of all nations at Berlin. In consequence a deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Steane, Mr. John Finch, and M. Valette, of Paris, had proceeded to Berlin to pave the way.

Dr. STEANE, at a subsequent diet, detailed the reception which the deputation received from the King of Prussia, which was in the highest degree flattering and favourable. After the Conference which had been held last year in Paris, Dr. Krummacher, who was then present, delivered, on his return to Berlin, several lectures, giving an account of the various topics which had come up for discussion. At these lectures Dr. Krummacher was honoured with the presence of the King of Prussia. His Majesty had become greatly interested in the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance. From this they owed the proposition, on the part of his Majesty, that this year a Conference

be held at Berlin, and, as a preliminary step, he instructed Count Von Bernstorff, his own ambassador in this country, to confer with the Council of the Alliance, and a correspondence of some length took place. It was found, however, from various circumstances, that a meeting could not advantageously be held next year, and this was communicated to the King, who acquiesced in the decision, at the same time expressing regret that his wishes this year could not be realised. [Dr. Steane then referred at some length to the various ecclesiastical parties in Germany who viewed the suggestion with something like dislike.] His Majesty had been very zealous in the whole matter, and from the communications that had been from time to time received, and also from the interview with which they were recently honoured, he (Dr. Steane) had a well-founded conviction that his Majesty was a sincere friend of religious freedom. (Applause.) Dr. Steane then proceeded to speak of the interview which took place between the King and the deputation. The circumstances attending the interview were very gratifying, because his Majesty had put himself to inconvenience in receiving them. The King welcomed them with the utmost possible kindness and Christian courtesy, and entered at once upon the subject. After explaining the principles of the alliance, and after his Majesty had expressed the deep interest he felt in the subject, he exclaimed, "I deplore from my heart the confusions and discords which exist in the Church of Christ. How sad is it that they rend what ought to be a unity—a union of believers." He added, "I think I see in the Evangelical Alliance a future for the Church that will be its bond of union." The deputation after conversing on religious subjects with the King for a considerable time, then retired, having thanked him for the great kindness they had met at his hands. He hoped the Conference would agree in voting an address conveying their thanks to the King of Prussia for the interest he had taken in the Evangelical Alliance.

At the meeting on Friday,

The Rev. Dr. BLACKWOOD gave some interesting statements regarding the state and prospects of Christianity in the East. He said, his object was to throw out some practical suggestions for teaching Christianity to the soldiers of the British army and to the people of Turkey. He had arrived at the conclusion that this alliance had now felt its way, and was still feeling its way to a greater extent, so that they were now in a position to take practical steps for ministering to the spiritual destitution of their fellow-men. He had gone to the East as a military chaplain, and if he had not obtained that appointment his usefulness in the field which he wished to occupy would have been greatly impaired. No picture could reveal the intense sufferings which took place in the army hospitals in the East, in which thousands of men were dying daily without any spiritual instruction. In the great hospital of Scutari, to which he was attached, there were 3,000 men confined by sickness, none of whom they might ever expect to see again. In the long corridors they had but little space to minister to the suffering and dying. At one time he had from 800 to 1,000 men under his care, none of whom had the most remote expectation of ever recovering their health. While this awful destitution prevailed, and dangers occurred in these hospitals which were as great as in the trenches, appeals to England to get men to go out were in vain. Eventually some did go out. When walking, in the morning, through one of the wards on a winter day, he found forty new patients brought into a half-finished corridor. He went around them all, and ascertained to what denomination they belonged, to all of whom he either gave a Testament or a tract, and prayed with them. He returned in the morning, and found that out of thirty-nine, twenty had passed into eternity. There was an immense amount of spiritual destitution in the army. The only instruction they received—at least those that could be spared being on the Sunday morning at parade ground—was while they were standing on their feet. The whole means for supplying spiritual instruction to the British soldier were most deplorably defective. He had nothing to say against the chaplains of the army, but the whole system of their appointment was defective. Among the soldiers and officers there were many men of God, more particularly among the artillery and engineers—men whose hearts were burning with love to add anything they could to the spiritual condition of their fellow soldiers. He went out on the understanding that he was to minister to none but those of the Protestant faith. The Presbyterians, who came out later in the war, found great difficulty in finding but a stray Presbyterian here and there; but he was not so much tied down, for he ministered to all except Roman Catholics, yet even for those he had always a kindly word or a shake of the hand. He had frequently been asked by a Roman Catholic priest, if he found a Protestant in his ward, to go in and minister to him; indeed, Roman Catholic priests often went out to seek for him to go in and pray with Protestants. Captain Hedley Vickers, who had fallen in a Russian sortie, was much asked after by soldiers in hospital. He was led to inquire why so much interest was evinced on behalf of that officer, when he found that he had been in the habit of calling on his men of the 97th, in tents and elsewhere, when he prayed with them. Many of these poor men had assured him that the first light of God's Word which they ever received was from the lips of Captain Vickers, that martyred man of God. General orders from head-quarters prohibited the chaplains from employing any clergymen but those sanctioned by the War Department. Now, he thought the council of the Evangelical Alliance should seek out men of God who were in possession of Christian love, so that, wherever they might be cast, there would always be a little nucleus of Evangelical soldiers ready to call together their friends. His next proposition was to form a military alliance for this object. He was not sure



whether this was so practicable as the first suggestion, but this he knew, that there were many soldiers who would willingly join with them. There might, indeed, be a specific alliance formed for this very purpose. If it was harrowing to the feelings to see men laid low on a bed of sickness, with their limbs rotting from them, how much more so was it to witness the spiritual and moral destitution which prevailed among the soldiers' wives who had accompanied their husbands from this nation? In the march from Bulgaria to Varna they were left destitute and helpless, and under those trials they had first taken to drink; and ultimately their moral character gave way altogether. So full were the hands of Miss Nightingale that she could pay no attention to these women; and he, with others, took them under his notice. In one room he found fifty-seven women lying among men and children, with but scanty clothing to cover them, and nothing to separate one sex from the other, unless it might be a rag hung upon a line, which was only an apology for a separation. He brought these facts before the meeting as he hoped to enlist the sympathies of the ladies in the amelioration of the soldier, by ameliorating the condition of the soldier's wife. The best soldier they had was the married soldier. Colonel Lefroy had said that no amelioration could be extended to the soldier's wife on account of the expense necessary for barrack accommodation; but he had told him that the British people would not shrink from providing for the comfort of the soldiers' wives, and he thought the ladies of that alliance might do much good in this matter by forming themselves into small committees for the advancement of the cause. The reverend doctor then referred to the Alliance in the East. He said that wherever he found really Christian men he never found any difficulty in forming an Evangelical Alliance, so that it was quite easy for them to form an alliance in Constantinople for the protection of Protestants in Turkey. The Mohammedan religion was the religion of the country, but other Churches were tolerated, subject to the control of the Porte and its Minister. He explained the position of Christianity in Turkey. They were aware that nominally—at least on paper—every person in Turkey could follow what system of religion he thought right, and they thought that was also applicable to native-born Mussulmans; but they were not to believe that this state of matters would be carried out in its entirety. After alluding to the deputation which had proceeded to Turkey—among which he found a number for the presentation of a request to the Sultan that religious freedom should be accorded to every man in Turkey, and also to Mohammedans, should they become Christians, which led to the publication of a firman announcing this freedom of religion—he referred to the hardship which the Protestants of Turkey endured. Much suffering had been undergone by the Protestants in Broussa and Smyrna. What he had to suggest was, that the council should take into their consideration two things—viz., to appoint and pay a correspondent at Constantinople to remit to London all details of the sufferings which exist, and make that liberty real which existed now only on paper; and also to enable these parties to pay deputations to the Sultan, to represent their cases, which were mainly occasioned by the chicanery of the infamous and ungodly ministers of the Porte. He referred to the bad condition of the Turkish Scriptures, and urged that an effort be made to provide them with a genuine copy of the Bible. The present translation was not worth re-printing. If they got a good translation, he trusted that, under God, the printing would be carried out. He suggested that the council should take cognizance of this work, and appoint a committee to confer with the British and Foreign Bible Society. As he had received books and tracts in every language from England, from private families and societies, which he had distributed in Turkey, to whom he had never been in a position to write a word of thanks, he now took the liberty of doing so. The reverend doctor proceeded to remark on the subject of missions, and said that the more missions were extended at home the greater would be the reflex from abroad. He thought that the Alliance should take some steps to reach the Bulgarians and Mohammedans. He saw no obstacle to it himself, and he hoped the council would take the matter into their serious consideration. He concluded his address by stating that it was a proper consideration for them, in the exercise of that forbearance and brotherly love which ought to animate Christians, not to interfere in missionary fields previously occupied by other missionaries.

The concluding meeting of the session was held in the City-hall in the evening; the Hon. Lord Benholme in the chair.

The Rev. Sir H. MONCRIEFF, in the course of a practical speech, said that the way to make the alliance of service was to make it engage in practical operations. It had risen higher and higher, as the yearly reports had testified, every year of its existence. Its influence had been shown to be great in reference to the Sabbath question and in reference to various other points. It was now attracting the attention of the world, telling upon Governments both in this country and elsewhere. It was now exciting such an interest as to lead the King of Prussia to desire a meeting at Berlin, and to lead the council and the conference to the conclusion that there should be a meeting in that city. This was one great result, and was an earnest of the success which they all anticipated. It was only by prayer and earnest labour, however, that they could hope to gain the object which they all desired.

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL made a powerful appeal to the Christian effort and sympathy of the audience in support of missions.

Dr. BLACKWOOD then repeated the statement of

his experience in the East which he had given in the forenoon.

The Rev. ANDREW REID then made some stirring remarks regarding spirituality and Christian unity.

The Rev. M. KUNTZE, from Berlin, then addressed a few words to the audience, in the course of which he welcomed the Conference to Berlin.

The Rev. Dr. KRUMMACHER rose amid loud applause. His address was translated by the Rev. John Cairns, of Berwick. He said: My expectations of the assembly in Glasgow were high, but they have been largely surpassed. No note of discord has resounded during the whole of these days—only a pure echo of the Gospel of truth met your ear—only the pure air of love to Christ breathed around us. God the Lord is impressed upon the Evangelical Alliance, and He will spread its reflections far and wide. I have seen somewhat of that communion of the saints which we are in the habit of expressing in the Apostles' Creed. There have not been Scotchmen, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans here—not Episcopalian, not Dissenter—not Roman Catholic, not Lutheran—not Reformer; but we have been one in Christ Jesus. It is necessary, however, that we form one unbroken united phalanx in the sight of our Redeemer. The words of the apostle John, "Beloved, it is the last time," admits of application to our own days. Two mighty Powers have been upon the field of battle, one of which annihilates spirituality, and, in place of the Spirit, places some handful of phosphorus; and, on the other hand, the power of Romanism, which, in the arrogance of its pretensions, rallies all its force in order to overthrow us. The Pope expressed, on the day of his coronation, to a cardinal at his side, "Take the triple crown; know thou me king of kings and lord of lords, and the visible representative of Christ upon earth." The Romish Church rallies and concentrates all its force to convert this pretension into a truth. Between our nation and your own a new political tie is to be made—British blood and German blood, a happy mixture. On the one side, energy of purpose, practical skill, and determination; on the other side deep reflection and contemplation—these form a happy combination. Regard my words: the lion and the eagle have received from God a sublime mission. Unite them, and they are the support, the guardian angel of the Protestant Church. I hope the Princess Royal will help to attract you, and to make for you an early path to Germany, and especially to Berlin. (Cheers.) Much that is beautiful have we seen here, but we are also able to show you something beautiful on our side too. (Cheers.) We have six celebrated universities; and only in recent times the truth of the Gospel in the hands of eminent men has completely overcome the errors of Rationalism. Besides, we have some thousand ministers, who preach the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ, and that alone. Those who only teach the Catechism have something like a telegraphic communication between their minds and their hearers. I rejoice, however, even in this case, that the letter of the truth is preserved. Besides, we have a King who is not only a great prince, but the deepest expression of his heart is inscribed upon his coat of arms—"As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." He is a man of decided Christian faith; and his country is aware that he is entirely devoted to the Evangelical Alliance. He, however, has found he could not escape the infliction of that word of Scripture—"All who live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution." Nobody has doubted up to this moment that he has a heart which makes him the father of his country. Everybody knows that his matrimonial relations are a perfect model of domestic life. Hence it has been found necessary, in attacking his private life, to choose another side, which is considered vulnerable, and that—with deep regret I must utter it—even English journals. I take advantage of this opportunity to declare that the aspersions thus circulated are nothing but infamous calumnies. (Great cheering.) Now, my dearly beloved friends, I must bid you farewell. It is quite probable that we shall never meet again in this world. You have anointed many of us, by the oil of your kindness and affection, even against the day of our burial, but we know whither we go. We are strangers and pilgrims on this earth. Jerusalem is the home of the wanderer, and then, when the time comes, it will be glad for us to look back upon this world where we have experienced so much hospitality. My heart remains, with love and intercessory prayer, still among you, and I hope we shall all join in the great Hallelujah which will be sung to the Lamb who has redeemed us with His blood. Amen. (Loud and protracted cheering.)

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. BROWN, a vote of thanks, amid much cheering, was awarded to Mr. Cairns for his accurate and elegant translations.

Devotional exercises were then engaged in, and the audience, which nearly filled the hall, broke up shortly after ten o'clock.

#### NATIONAL REFORMATORY UNION.

The first provincial conference of the National Reformatory Union commenced its proceedings on Wednesday afternoon at Bristol. The programme of operations was of a varied character, comprising public meetings, sectional meetings, conversational soirées, and visits; not only in the immediate vicinity, but also a considerable distance north and south, to reformatory institutions which have already illustrated the practicability and value of the means employed. Amongst the gentlemen were Lord Stanley, M.P., the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Westminster, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of the diocese, Sir J. Pakington, Bart., M.P., Sir T. Winnington, Bart., M.P., Lord Lovaine, M.P., the Hon. G. H. Liddell, M.P., W. Miles, Esq., M.P., Lord Robert

Cecil, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Sydney Turner, chaplain to the Philanthropic Society, Red Hill; Earl Grosvenor, M.P., M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., the Right Hon. H. Fitzroy, M.P., Mr. Baker, of Hardwick; Mr. Jelinger Symons, and numerous other influential gentlemen and ladies, many as the representatives of reformatory within the Union.

At three o'clock the company assembled in the Merchant's Hall, King-street. It was hoped that Lord Brougham would have been present to preside, but his health prevented the wish of the committee being carried out. Instead thereof he sent a letter to Mr. M. D. Hill, which, among other things, supplied some of the previous history of the reformatory movement, and containing valuable hints.

Lord STANLEY then proceeded to deliver the inaugural address. He commenced by showing the magnitude of the task to which they had set themselves, though the incompleteness of our statistical information made it difficult to state its full extent. Taking the Nineteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, he found that the total of those who came under the law in 1853 was, in round numbers, 100,000; that of these 11½ per cent. or 11,453, were juvenile offenders, that is, under seventeen years of age; that 25 per cent. of crime is actually committed by youths above seventeen and under twenty-one years of age—a result corroborated by the census returns of 1841 and 1851. Thus, while the number of persons living at any one time between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one forms only one-tenth of the entire population, this tenth part is guilty of nearly one-fourth of the whole amount of detected crime. But the prison-returns give no exact idea of the number with which the reformatory movement proposes to deal; all estimates have hitherto been mere guesses, widely differing from each other. But, with some hesitation, he thought they should prepare for an influx of from 2,000 to 3,000 a year. Now the cost to the State of each criminal reclaimed in a reformatory is 13*l.* a year; whereas the annual losses caused by theft have been placed at 700,000*l.*—a thing to be remembered when we speak of the cost of reformatory, and the average cost of apprehending, maintaining, prosecuting, and punishing 14 thieves, was 62*l.* a-piece. Having established the magnitude of the evil, Lord Stanley probed its causes. Mr. Clay, of Preston Gaol, had calculated that in 75 per cent. of the cases of juvenile criminals investigated by him, "the fault of the children lay immediately at the door of the parents." Mr. Clay's calculation has been corroborated by that of Mr. Adshead. From an inquiry into 100 cases at Manchester, he found that there were "sixty born of dishonest parents, thirty of parents profligate but not dishonest, and ten of parents honest and industrious." Unless, therefore, we can deal with the parent, we cannot prevent the corrupting process from going on. But we cannot deal directly with the parent, and the only direct immediate agency that can be employed is the detention and training of the children. Here Lord Stanley briefly glanced at the previous history of the movement in England and on the Continent,—the establishment of the Philanthropic Society, in 1788; of the Prison Discipline Society, in 1815; of the Stretton Institution, in 1817; and the Children's Friend Society, under Captain Brenton, at a later period; the labours of Fellenberg, Der Recke, Wichern, De Metz; and so on to Redhill and the Reformatory Union. There can be no doubt as to the necessity of setting about this business. Since we have been cut off from transportation, people have begun to say, "As you can't get rid of your criminals, you must reform them." But reform whom? Adults? That would be an arduous and unpromising task. Then follows the inquiry, when do these turn criminals; and the answer is, one-half of the convicts have been juvenile offenders. By a rare concurrence of testimony, it has been shown that short imprisonments—the average of all imprisonments in England being fifty days—are not reformatory, seldom even deterring.

"To punish young offenders with short terms of imprisonment," says Baron Alderson in a recent charge, "is neither a wise nor a humane proceeding." And he quotes a table of figures prepared thirty years back by the Governor of Glasgow Bridewell, which is so conclusive that I cannot refrain from inserting it here. Of prisoners sentenced for the first time to fourteen days' confinement, there returned to gaol for new offences 75 per cent.; of those sentenced to thirty days, 60 per cent.; forty days, 50; sixty days, 40; three months, 25; six months, 10; nine months, 7½; twelve months, 4; eighteen months, 1; twenty-four months, none; although in the ten years over which this calculation extends the number of those sentenced for twenty-four months was ninety-three. It is added, that prisoners who came back two or three times went on returning at intervals for years, and that many of those committed for short periods on their first offence were afterwards transported or hanged. I select one other piece of evidence out of the blue-book of 1853, not as the strongest, but as the first on which my eyes chanced to fall while re-examining it for this meeting. In Reading Gaol, October, 1852, it was found that out of 209 prisoners re-committed to separate confinement, 89 were under seventeen years of age when first committed, and those 89 had been in prison altogether 403 times, or nearer five times that four times a-piece. Even statistical proof is scarcely necessary to make out the case for which we contend. Does it stand to reason that a fortnight or a month in prison can improve the moral character of a boy almost a child? If allowed to mix with others, he is corrupted to a certainty. If kept separate, as he ought to be, still the question remains, what is he to do when he comes out? his character is gone; his friends probably disown him; he is forced into the society of those whose case is like his own; and he is exposed to those debasing influences, with little prospect of getting work, and without time having been allowed for any really



reformatory agency to take effect upon him. If questioned, then, as to the necessity of this reformatory movement, I answer thus—that, nationally important as it is at all times, circumstances have made it doubly important now; we cannot dispose of our criminals, we must reclaim them; we have comparatively little hope of reclaiming adults; we deal, therefore, preferentially with the young; and as regards the young, we have it established that the existing systems of attempted reformation have broken down.

Then came the question, "Can you really reform a depraved character?" He answered that by pointing again to the causes of juvenile crime.

Of all who came under these four heads—those whose parents teach them to steal, those whose parents set them the example of stealing, those who have been taught nothing at home, and those who have been left or turned adrift to shift for themselves—one may say without exaggeration, that their guilt is the result of circumstances and not of choice. Clearly, therefore, they at least are not to be given up as hopeless.

There remains a class in whom there is a morbid tendency to crime; but that class is a small minority, and even among them a cure can sometimes be effected.

Well, then, what is it that reformatories can do for their inmates, and with what hope of success? They can do this. They can remove the boy from contaminating associations; they can teach him habits of cleanliness, temperance, industry; they can give him what in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he has never had before, a chance in life, a fair start in the world. They can insure his having addressed to him, probably for the first time, words of judicious kindness. They can show him what is the social state of those who live in violation of the law; so that if, in later years, he chooses that career, he does it with full knowledge of the consequence to himself. They render impossible henceforth that reproach to law and to society which arises when a convicted criminal can say with truth to his judges, "You punish me, but you never taught me." "But," I may be told, "some part of your work will always be wasted; there must be utterly hopeless cases." I suppose there will be; but even as regards these, is there no gain? You can't mend them; admit the fact. But at least you keep them from corrupting others, as well as from plundering in their own persons. It is the boy, not the man, who has most influence on the younger boy. I heard of a single lad in a reformatory not far from here, who before being sent there had trained eight expert thieves. Think what a few such youths at large may do, and the five shillings a week of their keep looks very small in comparison. One caution before I leave this part of the subject. Don't let there be any even the slightest confusion between the reformation of the young and the attempted reformation of grown-up men and women. I say nothing as to the feasibility of the last attempt; I assert only that the two things differ not only in degree but in kind. . . . Turning to experience such as we have, the results appear fully as favourable as theory would lead us to expect. At Mettray, 85 per cent. by one account, 89 per cent. by another, of the inmates sent out into the world are doing well. These percentages are taken from reports of last year (1855) when 900 youths had passed through the institution. Of the 11 per cent. who had relapsed (vagrancy being reckoned as a relapse, without proof of actual crime) one-fourth, or about 2½ per cent., had recovered their lost position. At Redhill, where 720 boys have been discharged since the opening of the school in 1849,—228 being inmates at the present time,—Mr. Turner states that 70 per cent. have been reclaimed; adding that of all who have left there, the emigrants have done best, and that the proportion of relapses among these is lower than among those who stay at home. In the Glasgow House of Refuge, out of 400, 85 per cent. have been reclaimed. I am afraid these are the only authentic facts which I can give.

To guard against the danger of encouraging parents to put their children in the way of admission to reformatories, two precautions may be taken,—the rule that the parent shall pay the greater part of the expense incurred by detention should be, as it is, stringently carried out; and the school or the farm should be so homely, so plain, so unattractive in its outward aspect, that the poorest cottagers may enter it and say, "My children are better off than these." The object in view is not an intellectual, but a moral and industrial one. The inmates should be taught to practise cleanliness, temperance, honesty, and hard work. Lord Stanley dwelt on the advantages of the "family system," and expressed himself decidedly opposed to the proposition that the State should wholly support these schools. He proceeded to show how the movement might be supported—by money, by the influence of tongue and pen, by personal service, by taking charge of lads on leaving school. He closed with an impressive peroration on the duty which we owe to civilisation and society; the obligation incumbent on each generation to transmit to the next institutions, laws, and customs, which shall as nearly as possible embody in practice the highest ideas which enlightened men have formed respecting existing social questions.

Each age has its own wants to supply, and its own work to do: the care of each should be to provide that there be no arrears of improvements to make up; that new controversies, when they arise, may find those who succeed us free to give to them their entire energies, not hampered by having on hand the task which ought to have been accomplished half a century before. I affirm again, this is a national cause; and I lay emphasis on that fact, because I can well conceive that there may be many to whose sympathies it appeals only, or chiefly, when considered in that light. It is certain that our notions of right and wrong, of what we are expected to do, and what we are expected to leave undone, are greatly modified by the tone of thought which prevails in our age and country. It is certain that the aggregate morality of the whole is, so to speak, made up of an average of that which prevails in each class. It is certain that the morality of every class is affected, advantageously or injuriously as the case may be, by the conduct and character of every individual in it. If those three propositions be admitted, and I think they cannot well be denied, the conclusion

follows clearly. Don't let us fancy that criminals form a set of men apart, who exercise no influence on the rest. Whence are their ranks recruited, except from among the innocent? And don't let us imagine that though their existence may lower the tone and feeling among the poor, we, the wealthier portion of society, remain unaffected. It is not so; it cannot be so. To hear of crime—to read of it—to see it around us—if it hurts us in no other way, yet lessens the respect, the sympathy, the fellow-feeling as Englishmen, which we might otherwise entertain towards the working part of the population. I cannot treat this subject here—it would require a volume rather than a few sentences at the end of a long discourse; but I assert this as a truth, confident that, if need were, I could prove it by argument—that the purity of the moral atmosphere in which we live exercises over us an influence as real as the purity of the physical atmosphere; that this influence is felt irrespective of class, of habits, or of occupation; that the parallel between the infection of disease and the infection of crime holds strictly; and that if we suffer pollution to remain uncleansed in the hovel it will take its revenge on the palace.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Hastings) read the report, which stated that the committee have been so fortunate as to obtain the sanction of Lord Brougham's name as the President of the Union, and they hope that they may long have the advantage of his lordship's presence at the general meetings held by the members. The committee recommend the election as Vice-Presidents of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. The general committee have taken steps to create an adequate machinery for carrying out the four principal objects of the union. First: In order to collect and diffuse information bearing on the reformation of youthful offenders, they have communicated with every certified reformatory in the kingdom, and have requested each to name a corresponding member. These corresponding members have been made *ex-officio* members of the general committee, and are exempted from contribution to the society's funds, in return for the statistical and other information respecting their several schools, which it is hoped they will forward to the union. With a view of obtaining information on the important subject of prison discipline, the chaplains of all gaols in the United Kingdom have been made eligible as honorary members. Foreigners who may be interested in the reformatory movement, and such other persons as the general committee may from time to time recommend, are made, by the proposed rules, eligible to the same distinction. As a further means of collecting and diffusing information, an arrangement has been made to supply every member of the union with the *Law Amendment Journal*, in which the meetings and proceedings of our society are regularly reported. Secondly: In order to promote the further practical development of the reformatory system, a register has been opened of the names of those persons who are desirous of filling the office of schoolmaster to a reformatory school. Thirdly: With a view to consider and promote such legislative measures as are still required for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders, a series of general meetings have already been held, and will continue to be convened. The general committee believe that in no respect has the union been of more use to the reformatory cause than in promoting these discussions. The general committee trust that these meetings will be well kept up, and that the assiduous attention of the sub-committees appointed by them may be turned to the measures which may be introduced into Parliament, with a view to improve the laws affecting youthful offenders. To carry out the fourth object of the society—that of assisting in the placing out, and subsequent guardianship and protection, of young persons leaving reformatory institutions—a sub-committee has been appointed, who will not fail to give this important subject their best attention. The statistics furnished by the reformatory schools which had been long at work were of the most gratifying nature. The Glasgow House of Refuge had been in existence for twenty-two years, and numbered nearly 400 inmates; and out of the total number admitted since its establishment, 85 per cent. were stated to have done well. Out of 99 cases supplied by the manager of the Home in the East, 44 had done well, 24 were known to have done ill, and the remaining 31 had not been traced. Out of 137 cases from the Glasgow Female House of Refuge, 69 had done well, 30 were bad or doubtful, and 38 were either dead or unknown. Out of 31 from the Hardwicke Court, Mr. Barwick Baker described 17 as doing well, 9 as going on unsatisfactorily but not recommitted, 5 recommitted, and 3 absconded. Mr. Challoner said, of the boys who had left the Berwick and Newcastle School, that 23 were doing well, 3 had returned to crime, and 11 were unknown.

The report was adopted, on the motion of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, seconded by Mr. Commissioner Hill; and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the Merchant Venturers for the use of their hall.

In the evening, a *soirée* was held in the Victoria Rooms, which, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was largely attended. Mr. G. A. Bengough read a paper by Miss Carpenter, "On the Reformatory Institutions in and near Bristol." The Dean of Bristol (Dr. Elliott) subsequently read a paper communicated by Lord Brougham, "On the Inefficiency of simply Penal Legislation." In reasoning upon the tendency of punishment, his lordship argued that a serious error had been committed in regarding crimes as insulated, considering each offence as originating in an occasional gust of passion or view of interest; whereas the great majority of offences in every civilised community are the result of immoral character, of gross ignorance, and of bad habits, and the graver sort were committed after a series of faults less aggravated in their character. The guiltily disposed

person was to be not merely deterred from doing one wrong act by the fear of punishment, but was to be reclaimed from a course of thinking, feeling, and acting into which he had fallen. After a lengthened allusion to the gaol returns of Manchester, Salford, Leeds, and Hull, to show how constantly the same persons were being recommitted, and how imperfectly brief periods of punishment operated as deterrents from the commission of crime, the noble lord proceeded to direct attention to parts of the subject which had, he said, been neglected by those who had gone before them. First, nothing was more certain than that first offences might, by proper treatment, be also made last offences. There was in most cases no habit of wrong-doing so formed, no evil associations so stubbornly contracted, as to be indissoluble; and surely, then, it was as wise as it was humane to take the greatest care not so to treat the offender as to familiarise him with guilt, and make him hopelessly ashamed and openly disgraced. Almost all magistrates administered the law as if each offender was of the self-same character. The State should provide the means of punishing the young culprit, yet unhardened in guilt, without exposing him to the contaminating fellowship of older criminals. Efforts must be made to secure improved classification, and salutary discipline combined with a well-regulated system of labour. Mention was then made of the success of the reformatory experiments at Stretton-on-Dunsmore, and in Germany and France. As regarded the celebrated establishment at Mettray, it was observed, that of 669 boys received in six years, 197 had been placed out as reformed, of whom only twelve had relapsed; and the scenes presented in such establishments were powerfully contrasted with the horrors of the transportation system, with all its contaminating and corrupting influences. The result of inquiry had led him (Lord Brougham) to this proposition, which rested on arguments wholly irrefragable, that all punishments should be conducted mainly with a view to reforming the offender. He regarded the culprit as a patient. The treatment of the patient should be regulated by principles guided by knowledge, tempered with kindness and tenderness, yet administered with a firm and unflinching hand. Under such treatment there might occasionally be a fatal result, but in the vast majority of cases the result would be happy both for the patient who recovered his health, and for the community which avoided the contagion. The lengthening of his time of confinement very considerably beyond the periods now assigned for punishment, would neither be harsh to the culprit nor expensive to the State. Reformatory treatment should not be confined to young offenders, nor should the operation be delayed until persons had become convicts. Why should they confine their attempts to counteract vicious habits to the process of cure, and neglect that of prevention? After noticing the connexion between ignorance and crime, the noble lord dwelt on the necessity of multiplying infant schools, more especially in towns, for the benefit of the children of that class of society from which the criminal portion of the population chiefly arose. He was aware that until they had established something that might deserve the name of national education, they had little right to expect the general establishment of infant training.

Shall civilised, shall free, shall Christian rulers any longer pause in the discharge of their duties? or shall it be said that between the claims of contending factions in Church or in State the Legislature stands paralysed, and cannot put forth its hand to save, lest offence be given to some of the knots of theologians who bewilder its ears with their noise, as they have bewildered their own brains with their controversies? Be well assured, that if you suffer the parent of all evil, all falsehood, all hypocrisy, all uncharitableness, all self-seeking—him who covers over with pretexts of conscience the pitfalls that he digs for the souls on which he preys—to stalk about the fold and lay waste its inmates—if we stand still and make no head against him, upon the vain pretext that our action is obstructed by religious cabals, or the far more guilty one, that by playing a party game we can turn the hatred of conflicting professors to our selfish purposes, we shall be greeted with a shout of universal scorn, which all mankind in all ages will send up against us. (Loud cheers.)

The "sections" commenced their labours on Thursday. In one section, where Mr. M. D. Hill presided, Mr. Wheatley read a paper on "Punishments in Reformatory Schools." His doctrine was, that the prison should be the termination of a course of crime, the reformatory the commencement of a new life; that the gulf between the two should be widened; and that although all faults should be punished, yet that the punishment should be in the mildest form consistent with efficiency. He preferred the cell to corporal inflictions. Considered as a reformatory agent, punishment should not be the rush of the torrent, but the drop on the stone. In another section, Sir John Pakington was president. Here Mr. Alfred Hill read a paper on "Dunlop's Act," showing the beneficial results of industrial schools in Scotland: it had induced parents and parishes to board children at schools by voluntary arrangement. In a third section, Mr. William Miles presided. This section was mainly occupied in considering the question of "Ship Reformatories." The section discussed the propriety of establishing Government Naval Reformatories of this kind, for the training of sailors; but the bulk of opinion seemed to be that it would be an unwise interference with free labour. At a later period of the day, Sir Stafford Northcote and the Rev. Sydney Turner read papers on different branches of the subject of Juvenile Reformation.

The earlier portion of Friday was occupied partly in excursions to neighbouring reformatories, and partly in a general meeting of the sections. Two of the excursion-parties went, the one as far as Mr. Baker's establishment, at Hardwick; the other to the Reformatory School at Pynes, near Exeter. There was a



public meeting in the evening, which was very well attended; Lord Stanley opened the proceedings with a condensed edition of his speech in the Merchant Venturers' Hall. Lord Robert Cecil then moved, "That the meeting strongly approve of the objects of the National Reformatory Union;" and a resolution seconded by Sir J. Pakington, and unanimously carried. Lord Robert Cecil expressed strong opposition to Lord Brougham's view, that criminals should be treated as moral patients, and that the object of punishment should be reformation not retribution. The second resolution—"That it is desirable to establish Reformatory and Preventive Schools in all parts of the United Kingdom, to provide for the many thousands of youthful offenders who are annually added to the criminal classes in this country," was moved by Sir Stafford Northcote, seconded by Canon Girdlestone, and carried with unanimity. The closing ceremony was a vote of thanks to Lord Stanley for his services throughout the Conference.

In addition to the Reformatory Union there is a society called "The Reformatory and Refuge Union," which is based more exclusively on religious views. Mr. R. Hanbury, jun., thus explains the difference between the two societies:—

The "Reformatory and Refuge" friends and those of the "National Reformatory" held a meeting in February last, in order, if possible, to amalgamate, and so to join in one society, for the purpose of carrying out the grand objects of the "Prevention of Crime and the Reformation of Criminals." The former party wished to base such an association upon Christian principles, and to nail their colours to the mast. The latter party urged that such a course would exclude many who, though willing to join in the cause, might not wish to subscribe to the colours.

These are simply the facts of the case which I wish to make known, the result of which was, that as we could not agree upon the basis on which the proposed society should be formed, we separated, each resolving to do as much good in our respective spheres as those who are embarked in one common cause can possibly effect.

#### THE DINNER TO THE GUARDS.

The much-talked-of entertainment to the Guards took place on Monday last at the Royal Surrey Gardens, and passed off with great *éclat*. The Grenadiers marched from their barracks in Birdcage-walk over Westminster-bridge to the gardens. The Fusiliers, whose barracks are at Charing-cross, passed over Waterloo-bridge, following the Grenadiers from the Elephant and Castle. The Coldstreams marched from the Tower over London-bridge, by the Elephant and Castle, and thence to the gardens by the same route as the other regiments. Added to these was a large body of Guardsmen who are stationed at Aldershot and Windsor, and whom the directors of the South-Western Railway liberally conveyed to London and back free of all expense. The streets through which the troops passed were densely crowded, and the cheering of the people was most enthusiastic. The officers were in undress uniform; the men wore their foraging caps, not their bearskins, and, except in a few instances, did not carry side arms. The Grenadiers, under Colonel Foley, were the first to arrive, and were followed shortly afterwards by the Coldstreams, under Colonel Upton, and the Fusiliers, under Colonel Ridley. Each regiment was preceded by its band, the Grenadiers playing "British Grenadiers," the Coldstreams "Home, Sweet Home," and the Fusiliers "Annie Laurie," which last air is in special favour. Every man wore a Crimean medal, and many also displayed the riband of the Legion of Honour. The Concert Hall, in which dinner was served for 400 men of each regiment, was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and presented a magnificent appearance. There was a profusion of military trophies; the flags of England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia were suspended from the galleries and balconies, and festoons of flowers and garlands of laurel met the eye in every direction. Shields inscribed with the names of distinguished officers of the allied armies, and in each case encircled with branches of laurel, were ranged in front of the first gallery, and had a very pretty effect. These names were not classified with reference to the countries of their respective owners, but were mingled fraternally together, companionship in glory being the common bond of union. The shields bore the following inscriptions: "Macdonald," "Dundas," "Evans," "Brat," "Windham," "St. Arnaud," "Codrington," "Raglan," "Massy," "Bosquet," "Lyons," "Simpson," "Williams," "Canrobert," "Pelissier," "Cardigan," and "Lucan." Behind the chair was a white escutcheon, bearing the name of "Florence Nightingale," the word "Redan" being inscribed in the left corner, and "Malakoff" in the right. The company assembled in the galleries was fashionable and numerous, and a large proportion of the spectators were ladies. The galleries facing the chair was occupied by officers. The private box to the right of the chair was set aside for the Lord Mayor and his suite, while that on the left was reserved for the members of the committee and their friends. The consolidated bands of the three regiments of Guards, under the direction of the masters, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Boossé, and Mr. D. Godfrey, filled the orchestra. In the gallery above them were seated a number of vocalists, chiefly amateurs, under the leadership of Mr. Land. The body of the hall not affording sufficient space for the accommodation of all the Guardsmen who were invited, those who could not find room within its walls were entertained in a great tent, formed by an awning extending from the top of the fireworks balcony to the margin of the artificial waters. The lower windows of the hall were taken out, with the view of enabling the men who were not seated in the building to hear and take part in the proceedings after the

dinner. An elegant marquee was erected in the plantation, to the south of the Music Hall, for the accommodation of the bands. It had been originally intended by the committee to invite the wives of the Crimean Guardsmen to witness the splendid spectacle, but, unhappily, the war had converted so many of those wives into widows that it was deemed more judicious to abandon the design. Some idea of the havoc that death has made in the ranks of the Guards who landed at Old Fort with the invading armies may be formed when it is stated that of all the wives of soldiers in the Grenadier Guards there are only thirteen whose husbands have returned to them.

The chair was taken by Sergeant-Major Edwards, the senior sergeant of the Guards. He claims the honour of being the oldest soldier in the British army; yet he is by no means an old man. He served during the whole of the Crimean campaign, and was offered a commission, but declined it. On his return from the East the Queen sent for him, and appointed him one of the Yeomen of Her Majesty's Guard. He is the Prince of Wales's preceptor in Calisthenic exercises, and has been given to understand that he is to have an office in the Prince's household as soon as the establishment of his Royal Highness shall have been formed.

The bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards having performed a liberal programme of pieces by Verdi, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and others, and dinner being concluded, the members of the chorus sang the grace from the *Laudi Spirituali*, 1545, "For these and all Thy mercies we bless and praise Thy Name, O Lord." The CHAIRMAN then, with characteristic bluntness, proposed the health of "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," and "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were of course very heartily responded to.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—

I have now to propose "His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, our Soldiers and Sailors, the Chaplains of the Army, and our Brave Allies in the late War." To you old hands, who were with us at the Alma and Inkermann, I need not say anything about the Duke of Cambridge. (Loud cheers.) He must live in all your hearts, as he does in mine, and it is our great pride as guardsmen that we were commanded by his Royal Highness at Inkermann. (Cheers.) As to our comrades of the line, there is only one thing that I regret on this occasion, and that is that this table is not large enough for all who fought with us to be present at it. (Loud cheers.) As to our sailors, the good feeling which existed between the army and the blue jackets—the red soldiers and the blue soldiers, as they were called—all through the late war, is as well known to you as it is to myself. You are indebted to them, as they are to you, for many a kindness. With respect to our allies, it is impossible for me to use words sufficiently strong in praise of their conduct. You who were at Inkermann must recollect a time when you could almost have worshipped them as you did your God. Do you remember them coming over the hill? (Immense applause: a thrilling kind of sensation being diffused throughout the whole assembly by this abrupt and expressive appeal.) As to the chaplains of the army, I am sure you all feel that they did their duty well, though they have seldom been taken notice of by military assemblies.

The toast was enthusiastically received. The chorus then executed a new song, entitled "The Part-Song," the words of which were written expressly for the occasion by Mr. G. Linley, the music being composed by Mr. R. L. Pearsall.

The CHAIRMAN: Another toast, comrades! another toast! (Cheers and laughter.) I want you to drink the "health of the Chairman, Committee, and Subscribers to the Dinner Fund." The toast was received with great enthusiasm.

The LORD MAYOR, as chairman of the dinner committee, returned thanks from his box. The subscribers to the dinner fund thought, he said, that it would be agreeable to the regiments and to the officers, as well as satisfactory to the public, that the brave Guards, who were the ordinary garrison of London, should be assembled together as far as accommodation permitted, that the subscribers might have the pleasure, on behalf of the people of London, of seeing face to face so many gallant men who bore on their breasts the proud testimonial of Her Majesty's approbation. (Loud cheers.) Sergeant-Major Edwards had said, when proposing the health of the Commander-in-Chief, that he lived in the hearts of British soldiers. He (the Lord Mayor) would say that the noble duke, in conjunction with all the brave men of the army, lived in the hearts of the British people, who would never forget how the honour of England had been supported by the noble conduct of every man in the army during the late war. (Loud cheers.) If the hearts of the soldiers had been delighted that day by the good cheer which had been set before them, the committee and the subscribers equally felt delight in seeing so many men who had rendered service to their country congregated in that hall, and on their behalf he returned thanks for the kindly feelings which the soldiers had expressed. (Cheers.) Before he sat down he begged to propose "The health of Sergeant-Major Edwards," who, in every respect—whether as regarded his height, his beard, his looks, or the tinge of grey on his hair, which marked the old and honourable soldier—was an honour to the British army. (Cheers.) He hoped the gallant sergeant would be long spared to serve his country with honour, and to be as useful to the regiments of Guards as he had been that day. (Loud cheers.) "Now, brave fellows," said his Lordship, "you know how to fire—let us have a good volley!"

The suggestion was readily adopted, and the hall rang with the repeated bursts of applause with which the name of Sergeant-Major Edwards was greeted.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said:—

Brave comrades, this is a proud day for all of us. Now, I am firmly convinced, and I tell it to you in confidence, this is the first time that a sergeant-major in the British army has had his health proposed by the Lord Mayor of London. (Laughter and cheers.) How to thank him for the honour I cannot tell. However, I do return my humble thanks to his lordship for the honour he has done me; but it is not an honour solely to me, who am but a mite in the great engine called the British army; it is an honour to all who are here assembled. (Cheers.) Comrades, I will say no more; but I am satisfied that every man of you participates in my feelings. (General applause.)

On the suggestion of the LORD MAYOR, a round of cheers was given for the commanding officers of the various regiments. The CHAIRMAN (to the men): Now, file off in the best way you can, my lads. The guests dispersed themselves over the pleasure grounds, and tasted of the pleasures of the imagination which abound in such rich profusion in these gardens. During the whole evening the excellent view of Constantinople, which forms the background of the lake, was gazed upon with great interest by a large proportion of those who had so recently come from the Bosphorus, and all testified to the faithfulness of the picture, and appeared to be calling up interesting associations in some way connected with the spot. Shortly before nine the whole body of Guards, pressed upon by the multitude who had been admitted since five o'clock, stationed themselves opposite the lake to witness a grand display of fireworks, which was destined to form the *finale* of the day's proceedings. The interest of the exhibition was heightened by the introduction of some appropriate devices, the most prominent of which was a circular design, bearing the words, "Our gallant sons," with a portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the centre. About nine the men were assembled with as little delay as possible, and commenced their march homewards.

#### THE QUEEN OF OUDE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Her Majesty the Queen-Mother of Oude, accompanied by the heirs apparent and presumptive to the throne of Oude, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at Southampton in the *Indus* on Thursday morning. The suite consists of some seventy persons, including eight eunuchs, several great officers of State, secretaries, and other attendants. The baggage was put ashore, and at three p.m. her Majesty and the Princes decided upon landing; the Queen was to be conveyed on shore in a palanquin. Just before three o'clock two splendid carriages drawn by four horses drew up alongside the ship, and unusual excitement was observed at the gangway of the *Indus*. The Mayor of Southampton, accompanied by the Prince of Surat and suite, soon after arrived. The landing-stage from the ship to the dock was then covered with carpet. Surrounding the gangway were eunuchs, and the chief officers of State belonging to the Court of Oude, dressed in magnificent robes, and holding the insignia of their offices. A snow-white screen was held up before the gangway. It was now whispered that preparations were making for the Queen leaving the ship, and voices were heard behind the screen. Presently two figures, dressed like Egyptian mummies, appeared, and walked across to the stage, their little naked feet in gaudy slippers turned up at the toes. They were assisted into the Queen's carriage, not a vestige of any part of them being seen but their feet and legs. These were the chosen maids of honour to the Queen. Soon after they were seated the screen was thrown down, and the palanquin was brought out. It consisted of a chair inclosed in a slender frame, which was covered with a splendid blue and silver robe. In it was the Queen, whom few persons in the world, beyond her immediate attendants and family, have ever seen. A splendid scarlet umbrella was held over the palanquin. Macebearers attended her, eunuchs and officers of State preceded and followed her. The pressure of the crowd to get a glimpse of her was intense, and the gigantic eunuchs were in agony. The difficulty of getting her Majesty into the carriage without being seen was immense. At length a screen was placed against the body of the carriage, and her Majesty was just in the act of stepping in when, horror of horrors! two men were detected on the coachman's box, looking deliberately into the carriage and about to stare her Majesty in the face. A shout of indignation drove them from their exalted post, to the infinite relief of the courtiers. A mass of drapery was spread over the door of the carriage, and her Majesty was safely and secretly housed. The mayor, in company with Major Bird, and attended by the chief of the eunuchs, then went to the door of the carriage and was formally introduced to her Majesty through the apertures of a Venetian blind with which the door of the carriage was furnished. Captain Brandon acted as interpreter to the Begum. The Prince of Surat and suite then, according to the custom of their country, each presented a sum of money to the Queen, which was passed through the blind of the carriage by the chief of the eunuchs. The mayor was then conducted into the vessel, and introduced to the Prince and his uncle.

Soon afterwards the heir-apparent to the throne of Oude, escorted by his worship and followed by his uncle, left the ship and entered the carriage prepared for them. Two finer-looking Princes one would not wish to see. The heir-apparent is a youth about five feet six inches in height, with a thin lithe figure, and looking not certainly more than eighteen years of age. His face was of a pale brown colour, and his eye bright and intelligent. His uncle, the heir-presumptive, is a handsome, stout-built man, regal in appearance. They were both gorgeously dressed, their head-dresses being in the shape of a helmet, and glittering with the lustre of precious



stones. Their appearance seemed to strike the crowd who witnessed their landing with astonishment, and an involuntary burst of admiration, in the shape of a hurrah, took place. The young Prince evidently did not know what to make of the applause, and paused and looked about him with great dignity. His uncle lifted the back of his hand to his forehead and smiled. As soon as the Princes were seated, the mayor of the town and Major Bird, the agent, entered the same carriage, and drove off to the Royal York Hotel. The whole of the suite soon followed in omnibuses, cabs, and cabs, and appeared highly amused. As soon as the Princes reached the hotel, an immense crowd gathered round it, and called for the Princes. The latter were led on to the balcony by Major Bird, who addressed the crowd, stating that the object of the visit of the Princes to this country was to claim from Englishmen an investigation into their grievances, and demand that justice should be done them.

Arrangements are to be made for the speedy departure of the Royal family of Oude from Southampton for London, where magnificent apartments will be fitted up for them. The two Princes went out for a drive on Monday for the first time since landing. A large crowd assembled to witness them leave the hotel. The whole number of servants of all grades attending on the Royal family and suite are seventy-one—viz., fifty-one male and twenty female servants. No Brahmin has come over with the Royal family. A Moolvee, or priest of an inferior order, is, however, in their suite. His Sabbath is our Friday. Amongst the gentlemen also in their suite is a Parsee, or fire worshipper. The *Hunts Independent* gives an address made by Major Bird to the crowd who assembled in front of the hotel at Southampton on the occasion of the arrival of the Queen of Oude. We give an extract as curious: "You will pardon me while I picture to you an aged Queen (nearly sixty years old), brought up in all the pomp and luxury of the East, the soles of whose feet were scarcely allowed to tread the ground, laying aside the prejudices of travel, and undertaking a journey of some 10,000 miles, with the King's brother in one hand, and her grandson (the heir to the throne of Oude) in the other, and coming to the people of Great Britain a suppliant for justice." Major Bird made a long statement about "the wrongs" of the Royal Family of Oude, and concluded by asking the crowd to give "three cheers for the King of Oude."

#### SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND CRONSTADT.

Sir Charles Napier has returned home from his visit to St. Petersburg, and the first result is, the publication of his notes upon the strength of Cronstadt. This exposition is of as much interest as importance, and as the gallant admiral had every opportunity afforded him by the Grand Duke Constantine for acquiring accurate information, the statements may be depended upon.

Sir Charles found the Russian ships in excellent order, their gunboat flotilla numerous and heavily armed, and the country covered with fieldworks to prevent any advance against St. Petersburg by land. Of the probability of success attending an attack upon the north side of the Cronstadt of to-day, Sir Charles writes:—

The steam gun-boats, seventy-five in number, mount two 68-pounders and one 36; they are very fine vessels, and well adapted for defensive purposes. They steam eight or nine knots, and were all planned by the Grand Duke. I saw three building in floating docks. They appeared to be too sharp. They have, besides the gun-boats, fourteen floating batteries, mounting four 68-pounders, well adapted for defence; they are constructed with one bulwark only, cased with iron four inches thick. I was anxious to go to the north of Cronstadt, but no one is permitted to do so. When I was there in 1854 the passage was piled right across. Behind the piles lay four block-ships of the line, and four frigates; behind them again were 140 row gun-boats, large and unwieldy, mounting two heavy guns, and in a calm not rowing more than three knots. Seventy of these gun-boats were begun in March, 1854, and were ready when I appeared off. Mortar-vessels, however, could have thrown their shells into Cronstadt to the north, and might have reached the dockyard and would have done great mischief, which I mentioned in my report. Before Admiral Dundas came out, they had put other obstructions to the north, to hinder the approach of mortar-vessels within range; but, not content with that they have now run a barrier right across from Cronstadt, several hundred feet wide, at which they employed all last winter 20,000 men. The piles are several feet under water; at the end of each pile are iron bars, so low down that a circular saw could not be employed to saw them off under water. Behind these piles there are five batteries, not yet finished, but which would have been ready, had the war continued. To support these batteries there are seventy-five steam gun-vessels, and about 120 row gun-boats, and as many block-ships as they chose to place. After this Russia is not to be despised. Such tremendous exertions cannot be excelled. Against such defences Admiral Dundas, had he come out in the beginning or middle of July, would not have accomplished a single thing, even had he brought double the number of mortars. As the weather was bad the probability is that many of his ships would have been swamped.

On the south side are the five granite forts, "beautifully built," the batteries on the two moles, and a redoubt, in all mounting 688 guns of heavy calibre, 68 and 100-pounders; besides eleven sail of the line, four frigates, ten large paddle steamers, twenty small steamers, and several corvettes and brigs; while in dock were two three-deckers, and five two-deckers (good ships), one liner, and eight or nine corvettes building, with four more liners and four frigates laid up and not good for much. "In 1854," writes Sir Charles, "they were all inside Fort Menschikoff, in a line from it. The two three-deckers moored across the harbour, protected by strong booms; and I believe had an attempt been made to force the harbour, our fleet

would have been destroyed. There was first the shallow water; then the smoke, which would have covered everything; and after passing the batteries (if that were possible) there were seventeen sail of the line to fight, and lots of infernal machines."

The conclusion Sir Charles comes to, as to the result of an attack upon Cronstadt, is as follows:—

If fifty sail of the line, and 50,000 men in steamers, were to attempt an attack, it might just be possible to succeed, provided they did not sink ships between Menschikoff and Cronstott, and our ships did not take the ground in going in. It would be necessary for the leading ships to anchor against the batteries. Those following should go in and break the boom. If they succeeded, we would probably overpower the fleet, and the steamers would land the troops on the sea-wall. If we failed in breaking the boom there would be great confusion, and there is no knowing what would happen. It would also be necessary to have a strong reserve to take the place of the ships against the batteries, if they failed in silencing them, which is more than probable. If all went right, Cronstadt would be taken; and if all went wrong the fleet would be lost. No one, I think, except the *Times*, would have tried Cronstadt. They said it was not necessary to see how one was to get out; it was only necessary to get in.

#### "WHERE'S THE POLICE?"

Under this heading, an interesting and humorous letter appeared, the other day, in the *Times*, from the pen, it is believed, of one of our most popular public writers. After humbly submitting that he does not complain of being garrotted—for he has long ago made up his mind, if he be so foolish as to walk through the streets of a night, to be garrotted or robbed—he proceeds to detail the misery in which he lives "in a broad, well-lighted street." His house has been robbed three times in as many years:—

The first time the thief was caught by my brother, who came in from an evening party at an inconvenient moment for the burglar. The man confessed that he was going to a "job" in Westbourne-terrace, but, seeing one of my drawing-room windows open, he had mounted the area railings, "swarmed" up the pillar of the doorway, and so entered the house. He had three months, and the police say, "Ah! that was so-and-so; he's still at it." The second time the robbers descended the area, burst open one of the kitchen windows, then prised a door from its hinges, and coming upstairs had nearly the whole house at their command, for the greater part of my family were out of town. They carried off enough to have filled a cab, of plate, wearing apparel, guns, clocks—in fact, the contents of an entire catalogue of a miscellaneous Covent-garden sale.

The detectives came; showed me how the affair had been managed—which I already knew; told me how successful they had been somewhere else in bagging the thief—which I did not know; came again to tell me nothing further had been found out, drank my health, and we parted. Two years are supposed to elapse between the second and third part. The windows, in the interim, have been guarded, the doors strengthened, and spring bells put to the sills and shutters. My plate has been replaced by German silver, which, kept clean, divides fish and raises fruit from the plate equally well; anything particularly valuable is at my banker's, and the family mind is generally easier, more especially as my brother and myself both sleep with loaded revolvers at our bed's heads. But for the last six or seven months I have noticed ruffianly fellows lurking about the street when I have come from my club; and once, whirling round the corner in a Hansom, and pulling up sharp at my door, I found a "rough" examining the keyhole. I have mentioned this from time to time to the policemen on the beat—when I have met them—and they have promised a closer attention. But still the blackguards have haunted the neighbourhood.

"Last Sunday morning," he continues, "at a quarter past five o'clock, with broad daylight over London, and early excursionists on the move, I awoke suddenly, hearing the alarm of the street door go off and the door close directly afterwards. In half a minute my brother and I were downstairs." His house had been robbed again. They had got in on the old style, over the cistern and through the kitchen window:—

The inspectors and detectives, as usual, came next day, and a similar interview took place—of course without result. All I could glean was, that, what with the ticket-of-leave men and the disembodied militia, this was nothing to what might be expected as soon as the long nights began!

The writer concludes with a strong appeal against this frightful insecurity of life and property; and solemnly declares his future intention to "shoot dead the first scoundrel he catches robbing the house."

#### THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs, has recently been published. The committee examined a large number of professional and other witnesses. They arrive at the conclusion that "adulteration widely prevails;" and they specify the following as "the leading articles proved to be more or less commonly adulterated:—

These are—arrowroot adulterated with potato and other starches; bread, with potatoes, plaster of Paris, alum, and sulphate of copper; bottled fruits and vegetables with certain salts of copper; coffee with chicory, roasted wheat, beans, and mangold wurzel; chicory with roasted wheat, carrots, sawdust, and Venetian red; cocoa with arrowroot, potatoe-flour, sugar, chicory, and some ferruginous red earths; cayenne with ground rice, mustard, husk, &c., coloured with red lead, Venetian red, and turmeric; gin with grains of Paradise, sulphuric acid, and cayenne; lard with potatoe-flour, mutton-suet, alum, carbonate of soda, and caustic lime; mustard with wheat-flour and turmeric; marmalade with apples or turnips; porter and stout (though sent out in a pure state from the brewers) with water, sugar, treacle, salt, alum, cocculus Indicus, grains of Paradise, nux vomica, and sulphuric acid; pickles and preserves

with salts of copper; snuff with various chromates, red lead, lime, and powdered glass; tobacco with water, sugar, rhubarb, and treacle; vinegar with water, sugar, and sulphuric acid; jalap with powdered wood; opium with poppy capsules, wheat flour, powdered wood, and sand; scammony, with wheat-flour, chalk, resin, and sand; confectionary with plaster of Paris and other similar ingredients, coloured with various pigments of a highly poisonous nature; and acid drops purporting to be compound of Jargonelle pear, Ribstone pippin, lemon, &c., with essential oils containing prussic acid or other dangerous ingredients.

Drugs are "extensively" adulterated; and as a general rule "the poorer the district the greater is the adulteration" of all kinds. Having stated the nature of the law for the repression and punishment of adulteration in France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States, and the law as it exists in our country, the committee make these recommendations:—

It will be desirable to empower municipal or other local or district authorities to appoint an officer, or officers, who, on complaint made, or in cases of reasonable suspicion, shall procure portions of any article supposed to be adulterated, with a view to their examination or analysis by some duly-qualified person appointed for that purpose. On the report of such persons, if it confirm the suspicion of adulteration, a summons shall be issued and the case be investigated before the Justices, who shall have power to inflict summary punishment, by fine or imprisonment, in every case where pecuniary fraud or danger to health shall have been proved. The Justices should also be empowered to publish the names of the offenders. . . . It is essential that a right of appeal should lie to the Court of Quarter Sessions. With regard to coloured confectionary, your committee recommend that authority should be given to local Boards of Health, or other governing bodies, to forbid the use, for colouring, of all mineral matter and all poisonous vegetable matter.

Although not strictly within the scope of the inquiry, the committee cannot forbear from calling attention to the injurious influence of patent medicines, the unrestricted sale of poisons, and the existence of three distinct, and in some important instances, widely differing pharmacopœias for the three kingdoms. As to poisons, they think it "well worthy of consideration whether the sale of poisons should not be forbidden, unless under the authority of a medical prescription, or under such conditions, as to witnesses and formal entries of the names and addresses of purchasers, as may secure the needful amount of caution."

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, August 27.

Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal family, and suite, proceed to Balmoral to-morrow morning, via the Great Northern Railway. The royal train is appointed to leave King's-cross Station at eight A.M., and to arrive at York at 12.45. The Royal travellers will there partake of luncheon at the Royal Station Hotel. The train will then proceed by the York and Newcastle line to Berwick, passing along the Kelso branch up the valley of the Tweed, and thence by the Hawick branch to Edinburgh. The Royal party will remain all night at the palace of Holyrood, leaving on Saturday morning for Balmoral, where the preparations for the arrival of Her Majesty are in a very forward state. The new castle at Balmoral is nearly finished, and presents a very picturesque appearance. The Earl of Clarendon will be the Secretary of State in attendance upon the Queen while at Balmoral.

The ceremonial of presenting new colours to the 19th Royal Irish Regiment came off on Monday at the Wellington Testimonial in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. Although the original programme of the pageant underwent material curtailment, the proceedings were not without a more than ordinary share of interest, and excited considerable interest in the civil as well as the military community.

Yesterday, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the regiments of the British German Legion now encamped at Colchester, numbering in the aggregate about 5,200 men, divided into six regiments of infantry, under the command of Major-General Baron Statterheim.

Yesterday morning, the Foresters in a body went to the Crystal Palace. They were met at the various railway stations by their different officers, and conducted to the railway station at London-bridge. About 27,000 entered the Palace. In the afternoon an archery *Me* took place in the grounds, and several prizes, consisting of silver arrows, &c., were awarded. The utmost order prevailed, and the proceedings were conducted in a most creditable manner. The number of visitors yesterday, including the Foresters, was not less than 30,750.

#### MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

Scarcely any English wheat was on sale in to-day's market; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled less active than on Monday. In the few transactions reported, no change took place in value. We were well, but not to say heavily, supplied with foreign wheat. Importers were very firm, but the amount of business doing was very moderate, at Monday's currency. Floating cargoes were held at the late advance. The arrivals are but moderate. Barley sold to a fair extent, at extreme quotations; and malt was rather firmer. We had a good consumptive demand for oats, at full prices. Beans, peas and flour were steady, but not dearer.



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## "A DISTRESSING BEREAVEMENT."

The following sums have been received in addition to those acknowledged last week:—

G. Palmer, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Edwards, Denmark-hill	1	0	0
Miss Ellen Edwards	1	0	0
Mr. Vernon, Blandford	0	10	0
Mr. Gould	0	10	0
Mr. Earl	0	5	0
Mr. Hinchliff	0	5	0
Mr. Watkins	0	5	0
Lieut. A. A. Moultrie, 90th Light Infantry	0	5	0
Mr. Bradley	0	2	6

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1856.

## SUMMARY.

A REFORMATORY Parliament has been sitting at Bristol during the past week, whose proceedings promise to do more for the reclamation of juvenile criminals than all the penal enactments which are passed at St. Stephen's. The meetings of the National Reformatory Union have given substance and definiteness to a movement which was before more remarkable for a good object than practical aims. The Bristol philanthropists, Lord Stanley in particular, have brought to the aid of benevolent enthusiasm, the common sense of men of business and the sound judgment of cautious statesmen. In addition to the inaugural speech of the President, valuable papers from the pens of Lord Brougham, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Wheatley, and others, were read, and the moot points in the treatment of crime discussed with an earnestness and intelligence that promise useful results. The extent of the disease to be grappled with by the social reformer was shown, as far as statistics at present will allow. Out of a criminal population of some 100,000, it is estimated that 11½ per cent. is drawn from the juvenile population under seventeen years of age. Of the 11,453 juvenile criminals under seventeen years of age, committed in 1853, not less than 4,000 had been previously committed. Lord Stanley, we perceive, estimates that our reformatory institutions will have to provide for at least 10,000 young offenders ere they can be said to have adequately entered upon their mission; and as there is room for no more than from 700 to 800 in existing English Reformatory, the enterprise is only as yet in its infancy. Happily, the success that has attended the efforts of philanthropists in these limited efforts, has been so encouraging as to promise bright results for the movement on a larger scale. Sixty, seventy, and in some instances eighty per cent. of the various criminals who have been put under training, have been thus reclaimed from vicious courses, and given evidence of a disposition to lead virtuous and industrious lives. We are now attempting to stop crime at its source. It will be a happy day for England if the country practically responds to the resolution adopted by the public meeting of Friday last: "That it is desirable to establish reformatory and preventive schools in all parts of the United Kingdom, to provide for the many thousands of youthful offenders who are annually added to the criminal class in this country."

On a broad scale the social and material condition of the United Kingdom is progressively improving. Trade is more active and employment more general than has been the case during the last two years. As the result, there has been a considerable decrease in our pauper population. The total number relieved on July 1st, 1855, was 812,594; on July 1st, 1856, 795,111—being a diminution of 17,483, or 2.2 per cent. The pleasure with which we contemplate such gratifying state-

ments, is not a little diminished by the glimpses we obtain of the misery and corruption that fester beneath the surface of society. The poisoning case at Bolton has revealed social practices that appear scarcely credible. In that town, and we fear elsewhere, drunkenness largely prevails; women deal with the vice in their husbands by administering to them "quietness"—that is, doses of tartaric antimony in the shape of a powder which is sold for that purpose by grocers and druggists. By this agency Daniel M'Mullen was dosed to death by his wife Betsey, though apparently without any real intention of producing so fatal a result. The woman was found guilty only of "manslaughter." The event, coupled with the arsenic poisoning case at Ashton, has revived the cry to restrict the sale of poisonous drugs. Surely this is but an imperfect remedy for the moral disease. Were all poisons rigidly kept out of the reach of our working classes, vice, ignorance, and criminal tendencies would find development in some form. It is impossible to deal directly with the corruptions of society in the way the Reformatory Union proposes to cope with juvenile depravity. But when the great bulk of our population have become trained to value the pure pleasures of religious and mental culture, and of innocent recreation beyond the indulgence of the appetites, the sale of poisons will be a question of minor consequence.

Men are reckless of life, because they are but partially acquainted with its higher objects. Only amongst a population degraded, overworked, and ignorant, could such a disastrous accident have happened as the coal-pit explosion at Cymmer which sacrificed more than a hundred lives. It will be seen that the coroner's jury have brought in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the manager and foreman of the mine for their reckless negligence. But the problem how such catastrophes are to be prevented remains for solution. The Davy lamp proves but a sorry protection in the hands of ignorant colliers. Science has at length discovered a remedy for this carelessness. We learn from the last return of the inventions rewarded by the French Government, that M. Dubrulle has just perfected Davy's lamp, by establishing a connexion between the burner and the shade, so that if the latter is withdrawn the light is put out. Thus are workmen prevented from exposing themselves to the risk of an explosion.

After the fashion of conquered potentates in the era of the Roman Republic, the Queen-Dowager of Oude has arrived in this country with Oriental magnificence and an immense retinue, to petition the East India Company for the restoration of her son to the throne of his fathers. There is no reason to believe that that body, or the Government Board which controls it, will prove more yielding than the Conscript Fathers of old. If it may be said generally, that "corporations have no souls," emphatically, judging by past experience, may the maxim be applied to Leadenhall-street directors. The annexation of Oude to the British dominions of India, must be regarded as an accomplished fact, and we fear that even the unique and touching spectacle of a princess who has travelled 10,000 miles to make a last appeal on behalf of her dethroned son, "a suppliant for justice," will produce no visible impression on the decision of statesmen who put more faith in might than in right.

After a long and expressive silence a voice has at length come across the ocean from French Guiana, which recalls the crimes of the French Emperor, and awakens expressions of horror and shame at the cruel fate of the victims of the French *coup d'état*. On the "Island of Despair," a lonely rock off the mainland, are confined the victims of Louis Napoleon's lust of power. Barristers, artists, physicians, journalists, and scholars are condemned to a life of slavery in pestilential swamps; working with cannon balls fastened to their feet and chains on their limbs, with the view of crushing out of them that spirit of resistance to tyranny which has caused their expatriation. Thus are these political martyrs dropping off one by one, "unknelted, uncoffined, and unknown," at a time when their arch-persecutor is calling upon universal France to rejoice at the birth of an Imperial Prince who is to inaugurate an era of clemency and peace. Men who have committed crime have been pardoned, but there has been no mercy for the political exiles who have been guilty of the unpardonable offence of resisting the wholesale defiance of law by the successful *parvenu*. It is to be hoped that the touching appeal of Louis Blanc may reach the Emperor in his retirement at Biarritz, and induce him to make speedy reparation for past cruelty, by releasing the exiles of Cayenne.

The news from the United States shows that the indignation excited by the Sumner outrage was no temporary ebullition, but the last effect of a series of acts which has ranged the North against the South. Every day the prospects of Colonel Fremont, the opponent of slavery extension,

brighten. Fillmore, who threatened to step in between the Republican and Democratic candidates "has been run off the course entirely." The contest will now virtually be confined to Fremont and Buchanan—Northern principles against Southern supremacy. It cannot longer be postponed. The coming election will decide whether 350,000 slaveholders are to ride roughshod over the laws and liberties of the great Republic. President Pierce quails before the storm which his policy has raised in the free States, and, in the Army Appropriation Bill, takes part with the House of Representatives against the Senate. In Washington, so general is the expectation of Fremont's return, that the price of slave property in the market has been sensibly affected. The revolution of feeling is not confined to the North. A large number of newspapers in the slave States have lately denounced with great boldness the Kansas Bill, its authors and advocates. St. Louis, the capital of Missouri, the State which has furnished the border-ruffianism which invaded Kansas, has returned a free-soil Fremont candidate to the next Congress, by the partial aid of slaveholders disgusted with the scenes of violence, brutality, and blood, of which the new State has been the theatre. On the whole, there is a good chance that Fremont will be the next President, and that his election will inaugurate a new era in the history of the American Republic.

## AN ECHO FROM THE EMERALD ISLE.

WHEN the motion for the impartial disendowment of all religious communities in Ireland was brought forward in the House of Commons last session, there was a rather general impression that it was untimely. The feeling seemed to be that Ireland was, for once, quiet and thriving—quite a novelty in her long and sad experience. Her material improvement had made her forget, for the time being, her ecclesiastical feuds—and it really appeared cruel to revive in her bosom a sense of her national humiliation. We confess that we sympathised with that view of the case—and if we could have reconciled it to our cooler judgment to have deferred mooted a question so likely to awaken dormant antagonisms, we should have been very glad to do so. On the whole, however, we concluded that the vote on Mr. Spooner's motion for the disendowment of Maynooth, left us no choice as to the course we should pursue—and the event is well known to our readers.

We never concealed from ourselves, for a single moment, that if the Disendowment policy, then broached in Parliament, were ever to succeed, it could only do so by the active concurrence of the Irish people. If they had really become indifferent to their ecclesiastical position—if they preferred to bear their burden, lest in the effort to throw it off their temporal prosperity should be checked—in a word, if they had ceased to feel the wrong, the disgrace, the national insult, which British policy had imposed on them in the shape of an alien Church Establishment—it would be to little purpose to urge a revision of that policy upon the Imperial Parliament. It was, therefore, with no ordinary anxiety that we watched for some signs of interest in Ireland on this question. We were contented to wait. We cherished no expectation of a sudden outburst of excitement—nay, more, we had no desire to witness any such result. Our hope was that time, information, and reflection, would bring the natural leaders of the Irish people to see how Ireland might be benefited by dealing with her on the broadest principles of political justice, and how men who have neither local, party, nor denominational ends to serve, may yet cherish the noble ambition of bringing to a close a system under which Ireland has groaned in bitter bondage for three centuries or more.

Our hope has not been misplaced. We record this day proceedings which, we are satisfied, will excite the deepest interest of the Volunteers of Great Britain. The public meeting at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, a report of which, necessarily abridged from the *Cork Examiner*, will be found elsewhere, is, we are given to understand, the first of a series intended to be held through Ireland, in support of the policy of impartial disendowment. As such, we attach high importance to its character—and hence, we beg to call attention to the more striking features of what we will hope may be regarded throughout the sister isle as a model meeting.

The first thing that impressed us—we need hardly say, most favourably—was the subdued, sober, practical tone of the speeches from end to end. They contrast most creditably in this respect with some that we have read in the *Sentinel*, delivered by Orange Protestants, on this self-same topic. There was a calmness about them, a charitable feeling, an abstinence from abuse, and a candid, argumentative, persuasive character, much above the ordinary standard of speeches addressed to upwards of 10,000 people, even in this country. The example, so indicative of high motives and of good taste, will, we trust, prove contagious.



The Roman Catholics of Ireland are a vast majority of the population. Conscious of their great numerical strength, they can afford to deal gently with opponents. The speakers at Clonakilty clearly distinguished between Protestantism as a spiritual power, and as a political institution. They separated, as far as it was possible to do, a vicious system from the clergy associated with it—and whilst they denounced the former in strong terms—scarcely so strong, however, as have been applied to it by English statesmen, and Scotch reviewers—they withheld not such respect as they felt to be due to clergy men placed by State policy in a false position.

Not less remarkable a characteristic of the meeting was its freedom from sectarian selfishness. The chairman was a Protestant—several of the gentry who attended were Protestants—and the principles enounced were such as Protestants might consistently endorse. Indeed, this is one of the advantages of basing the movement upon the broad principles of political justice. It not only may be agitated—it can be agitated to greatest effect—without resorting to ecclesiastical differences. There is no occasion to use weapons steeped in the venom of sectarian strife. The cause can gain no real strength from the *odium theologicum*. We are delighted to observe how thoroughly the meeting at Clonakilty seemed to appreciate this. They had no desire to supplant Protestant ascendancy by Roman Catholic ascendancy, nor to obtain for the purposes of one Church the temporalities of which they were seeking to deprive another. In the admirable speech of Mr. W. J. O'Neill Daunt, we have the following satisfactory assurance: "Now, at the outset, it is most necessary that one thing be well understood—that in seeking to divert the Church property of Ireland from its present appropriation, we utterly and heartily disclaim the idea of seeking to restore it, or to restore any part of it, to the Catholic Church. This is a matter on which we cannot be too explicit. Principle and policy alike compel us to be explicit. Principle, because we are heartily attached to the voluntary system—policy, because it is only by the active help of the British Voluntaries, we can hope to succeed. And they neither would give, nor ought to give us their assistance, unless they believed that our sincerity on this point was unimpeachable." Let the Roman Catholics of Ireland endorse this profession, and success is only a question of time.

There is another noteworthy feature of this meeting—one, we think, that speaks much for its earnestness. The movement to which it gave such hearty and efficient aid, had its origin in England. The Irish people, after all that has occurred in their mournful history, might well have been pardoned had they viewed it with some suspicion. For our own part, we could not have pronounced them inexcusable, if they had refrained from taking active part in it—at least, for a time—or if, concurring in its object, they had chosen to take the conduct of it into their own hands. Every one knows how strong, not many years since, was the jealousy between Saxon and Celt. Every man of reflection must feel that there remains enough of it to this day to render the complete suppression of its manifestation on a question so purely Irish, a considerable sacrifice. When, therefore, to the call of British Voluntaries, hitherto but little known in Ireland, a response so prompt, so hearty, so magnanimous, is given, we cannot but believe it to be sincere. Had the appeal been made by some well-known leader of party, the case might have presented less ground for satisfaction. But as it now stands, we can discover nothing to account for the clearing of this Irish echo, but deep sympathy with the purpose proclaimed by the Voluntaries of Great Britain.

"The English Voluntaries," says Mr. Daunt, "have brought the question before the House of Commons. We cannot expect them to fight our battles for us if we remain silent and inactive. It is our bounden duty, as well as our obvious policy, to give them the utmost assistance in our power, and to draw close the bands which unite us with them and with the Voluntaries of Scotland. Our success depends upon the heartiness and sincerity of our combination." Yes! and we may address similar language to our friends. Unless they are willing—which we do not doubt—to unite with the Roman Catholic people of Ireland for the simple purpose of effecting the impartial disendowment of all religious bodies in that country—they, too, will labour in vain. Let there be the utmost frankness, as we trust, there will also be the most perfect good faith, on both sides. Combination in this spirit will be honourable to both parties—and once organised, our noble enterprise will become not only feasible, but within reach.

#### THE NATIONAL REFORMATORY UNION.

It is with something of the joy of fatherhood, and at least with that of old friendship, we record the accomplishment of an important stage of pro-

gress by the movement for the reformation of juvenile offenders. Without extravagance of self-complacency, we may indulge in the pleasing remembrance of long-continued and earnest efforts in behalf of a cause which has at length arrived, surmounting the opposition of indifference, prejudice, and ridicule, at the dignity of a national undertaking, favoured by the Government, superintended by nobles, and applauded by society at large. It is with no less justice than modesty Lord Stanley declines to accept for himself,—great and meritorious as are his services,—the honour that belongs to such as Mr. Sydney Turner, Mr. Devonport Hill, and Miss Carpenter; and as public writers we are proud to recall how often our pen has been exerted in their aid, at the risk of that worst result—the tedium even of readers to whom the projects of philanthropy were of more interest than the strife of parties.

The satisfaction we feel at the achievement of a position thus advantageous and encouraging, is augmented when we observe the distinct confirmation afforded to every principle by which our advocacy of this movement has been guided. The Bristol Conference, with its army of titled and influential names, is far more than an expression of social approval of the attempt to reform instead of punishing. That, indeed, would be a great gain. Truth moves so slowly on the wheels of argument—change is so stoutly resisted, if it do not largely bribe the selfish—practical Christianity is so romantic a thing with Christians in general—property is so incredulous of its safety in the absence of bolts and locks,—that we may be very thankful for the adhesion of society to a simple proposal for doing good by the means, and for the sake, of goodness. But we have also the adhesion of the social powers represented at Bristol to three important supplementary propositions—first, that the reformation of youthful offenders is properly a national, not a sectarian, work; secondly, that it must depend for its efficiency upon moral, and mainly voluntary, instrumentality; thirdly, that it must recognise, and endeavour to enforce, parental responsibility. The first of these principles, the Reformatory Union asserts not only by prefixing the word "national" to its title, but by sacrificing the co-operation of men not less influential than zealous. The earlier meetings of the Union were attended by gentlemen who could not be dissuaded from attempts to impose a particular religious character upon its operations, and who, happily, failing in these attempts, felt it their duty to secede and establish "The Reformatory and Refuge Union." This event was the more to be regretted as the seceders, no doubt, include some of the originators of the reformatory movement, and much of its strength. But while they are not lost to the cause itself—while they continue to exert themselves no less than before in the reclamation of vicious and unfortunate youth—the representation of the cause is placed in safer hands, rescued from the sectarianism of even the professedly unsectarian; purged from the imputation of proselytism; and enabled to claim the support of all who sympathise with misfortune or compassionate the criminal. At the same time, there is no departure from that principle of reliance upon spiritual influences which has been the strength and glory of the reformatory movement. The presence and co-operation of Miss Carpenter is sufficient assurance, that what she beautifully calls "the hand of Christian love," is not to be pushed aside by the hand of human law. The Rev. W. Tyler is not likely to abandon, or consent to the abandonment of, that Divine principle of willinghood by which he and his coadjutors raised the admirable establishment in Spitalfields. But we are not left to inferential evidence upon this important point. Lord Stanley made repeated and distinct reference thereto in the course of his most searching and comprehensive speech. Not content with explicitly repudiating any desire that Government should supersede all local, spontaneous exertion in the matter, by taking the entire charge of the class it is sought to affect,—he was against reliance upon exclusively mechanical, or even exclusively intellectual, methods of treatment. After remarking that the reformatory schools would accept Government money for the boys who would otherwise be in prison, Lord Stanley says:—

But I must express my belief that any attempt to enforce exact uniformity of practice, any interference, in short, where things are going on well, on the part of the executive, would be most injudicious. You will not find persons undertake reformatory duty unless they have some actual aptitude for it; and for those who have not such aptitude, there is nothing attractive in the work; and those who have it, are best left to carry on their schools in their own way. It is not the system followed that will ensure success, it is the character of the teacher. Inspection, therefore, though necessary as a check, should not be allowed to become interference. Government will always be able to know by the result whether any school is well or ill arranged; and it is the result, not the means used to obtain it, that ought to be the test.

And in that noble appeal to the heart and conscience of the nation, with which his speech con-

cludes, he thus indicates the special necessity for the exertion of personal moral power:—

The reformation of men can never become a mechanical process. Perhaps the tendency of meetings, of speeches, of Government grants, is to render it too much so, or to treat it as if it were so. But, for the management of the reformatory you must have personal zeal, enthusiasm, love of the cause, strong enough to produce even a feeling of love for the wretched objects of your aid; without this the work cannot be effectually done; and to me it seems that if any man wished to take up a work of pure patriotism and benevolence, with nothing to gratify the taste, nothing to flatter the intellect, nothing in it pleasing, except the bare sense of duty done and service rendered to mankind—this, more than any other, is his natural sphere of usefulness. But again, I am asked, are all persons qualified for such a task? I don't say they are; but this fact I would dwell on—that intellectual ability is not a primary, is scarcely even an important requisite. What we want, in the first instance, is a kind heart, a strong will, a healthy, not fastidious taste, and, above all, singleness of purpose. For most purposes, carry intellectual competition as far and as high as you will; it is seldom an error, it is often a necessity, to do so; but for personal influence of mind on mind, of character on character—and that especially when you have to deal with capacities often feeble and always undeveloped—the qualities which I have named are the most valuable.

Thus, then, it is intended that the work which in its origin was local and sectarian,—which aimed directly at the temporal and eternal salvation of a few poor prison-boys in a given place, and by the unaided agency of Christian zeal,—which has multiplied its spheres and means of labour, but yet preserved its limitation of character,—it is intended to give to this godlike work a national amplitude and authority; to save by it as many of the children of the entire nation as are in danger of degenerating into the children of the gaol; but to trust for success, as heretofore, to the power that works by love, and the wisdom that is inspired from on high. Nor is this the full extent to which the fruit of experience has been retained. Much stress is laid, by the promoters of the Bristol Conference, upon the enforcement of the recent law authorising the recovery from parents of the sum allowed by the Treasury for the maintenance of boys in the reformatory. We have ourselves regarded that enactment as invaluable,—as at once an assertion of a sound principle of parental and social relationship, and a sufficient reply to the only plausible objection to reformatories; namely, that they put the children of crime in a position superior to that of the children of honest poverty. We are very glad, therefore, to find that it is largely acted upon, that it acts well, and that it is an important element in the calculations of the National Union. It is stated by a gentleman in the Home Office that out of sixty-nine claims of this kind, forty-seven were paid,—in addition to the number of voluntary payments, which is considerable. The Chief Constable of Newcastle-upon-Tyne makes a still more gratifying report—viz., that the effect of this enactment has been to induce many parents to withdraw their children from the streets and put them to honest labour. We are the more disposed to anticipate effects like these from Lord Stanley's classification of the sources of juvenile crime. But of a hundred cases, ninety have been found to arise from parental profligacy or neglect—only ten from that morbid condition of organisation and character which we call depravity, when it is found in the children of respectable parents. What might not the combined operation of legal restraint and earnest benevolence effect upon these ninety waifs and strays of civilisation! Upwards of seventy per cent. is the average proportion of reformations already established. With wiser methods and more vigorous measures, the ninety—and even ninety-nine—might be recovered to humanity and God. Recovered, that is, from a life of lawless excitement and wretchedness,—from the dominion of base passions and cruel conditions,—to a life of sober industry and honourable enjoyment; of subjection to reason and conscience, harmony with heaven and earth, freedom in the inner circle of home, and freedom to serve or to improve the commonwealth.

A Conservative candidate, Mr. Thomas Henry Barton, is spoken of for Clonmel, and his party calculate on getting him in through the split in the Liberal party, which seems to be pretty nearly divided between Mr. Murray and Mr. Bagwell.

The Poor-law Board has recently been compelled to order two special inquiries into the condition of St. Pancras Workhouse, and the mode of distributing out-door relief. The result exposed many evils; and the Poor-law Board allowed the local authorities two months to devise remedial measures. When that time had elapsed, they caused another report to be made, and from this it appeared that only partial remedies had been applied. The Poor-law Board have therefore notified to the Directors and Guardians of Poor, that they intend to issue the following orders: "One fixing the maximum accommodation of the workhouse and of its several wards respectively; one regulating the management of the workhouse, and prescribing the duties of its officers; and a third containing rules for the administration of out-door relief." In a further order they will authorise the appointment of an auditor.



## Foreign and Colonial.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor continues at Biarritz. Their Majesties walk about a great deal by the sea-side. It is related that, after a recent storm, the Emperor, seeing a great many of the bathing huts blown down, sent the owners a sufficient sum of money to restore them. On Tuesday Biarritz was illuminated. The stay of the Imperial couple there is likely to be lengthened. An incident of the Imperial journey to Biarritz is told. The train stopped at Aubrais, where many people had collected. The Empress saluted them with her usual grace and affability. One of them having said, "Madame, we should like to see the Prince Imperial," her Majesty replied, "My friends, I should be happy to show him to you, but he is asleep." "Do not disturb him, then," was the reply; and the people abstained from any cheers, that the sleep of the Prince should not be broken.

Various statements have appeared relative to the Emperor's health. According to one report he is suffering from acute rheumatism. Describing the Napoleon fête, the correspondent of the *Christian Times* says:—

Pale, cold, motionless, stern as marble, was the form of the Emperor on Friday, when he passed up the Champs Elysées in his open carriage amid the crowd. Not a bow, not a symptom of anything like interest could be traced in him. His pretty wife, thin, but less pale, undertook his part as well as her own in the graceful smiles and bows she lavished on the gazing but silent crowd. The soldiers and police cried "Vive l'Empereur," but no enthusiasm could be got up, and the few cries uttered died away unechoed, as usual. No one now asks why there was no general reception—why the Tuileries were bereft of the tricolour, betokening the presence of the master—why the *Moniteur* is in such anxiety to repeat day by day that the Emperor enjoys the most perfect health? His appearance induces belief that the reports afloat—some respecting his mental and some his physical weakness—cannot have been wholly unfounded.

A Berlin correspondent of a morning paper writes as follows on the same subject:—

A few months back we had a good many reports afloat of visits that the Emperor Louis Napoleon intended to pay to various parts of Germany, Switzerland, &c.; that one of these reports, the one with reference to Carlsbad, was in a great degree grounded is evident from the following. In the month of May a young French physician of high repute with the faculty of Paris, arrived here and consulted one of the most skillful pathologists of this place, described very accurately the symptoms of his patient, all of which pointed distinctly to an affection of the liver, and inquired if the Carlsbad waters were well calculated to give his patient relief, giving, at the same time, the distinct intimation that nothing but the absolute certainty of a cure would induce his patient to resort to that place. The young French physician, on leaving Berlin, proceeded to Vienna and Prague, for the purpose of consulting further medical authorities in Austria. In the latter part of last July the physician whom he had consulted here received a costly snuff-box from Paris with a few lines from his French medical colleague, requesting his acceptance of it as a token of acknowledgment for his professional advice; he would probably guess for whose benefit the service had been asked; but the consultation had, he grieved to say, been unproductive of any result, for "our Emperor is restricted by political considerations even in the choice of a spa."

A Paris correspondent of the *Independence of Brussels* states, that several arrests were made in the vicinity of the route taken by the Emperor, when leaving St. Cloud for the railway station, to proceed to Biarritz. Resistance was offered in some instances, but the police easily overcame it.

The trial before the Correctional Tribunal of Lyons, of a number of persons accused of connection with a secret society, has just concluded. The society was organised nearly on the model of that of the Seasons or of the Enfants de la Terre, and comprised the Societies of the Voraces, the Charbonniers, and the Invisibles. After several long sittings the Court pronounced its sentence. Ten of the accused were acquitted, seven were condemned to four years' imprisonment, six to two years, and eighteen to various terms, varying from eighteen to four months. All those found guilty are deprived for three years of civil rights.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes a list of 325 British soldiers upon whom the French military medal has been conferred for distinguished service in the Crimea. A large proportion of these soldiers bear Irish and Scotch names; and sergeant-major is the highest rank amongst them. They are selected from all arms of the service.

## SPAIN.

The advocates of the new Spanish Government in Paris inform us, that the Queen has signed several important decrees. One disbands the National Militia throughout Spain. A second suspends the municipal elections. A third provides for a change among the Governors of the provinces by appointing moderate men of all parties. The decree for the dissolution of the constituent Cortes, it is also asserted, has been signed, but will not be promulgated so soon as the others. Rios Rosas is said to be the initiator of these measures.

The *Débats* contains a letter of considerable length from Madrid, in which we read: "It has been decided to return to the Constitution of 1845, modified in some respects, and completed by an additional act intended to fortify the authority of the throne, and to guarantee to the Spanish people the possession and enjoyment of their rights. It is probable that a new Cortes will be shortly convoked in order solely to deliberate upon a project of this kind presented in the name of the Queen. It is said that the Cortes will be composed of a single assembly; that the members

of this assembly will be elected by colleges framed according to a combination of the regulations adopted in 1837, 1845, and 1856; that the elections will be by district and not by province, and that each college will elect its deputy."

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Governors of provinces, in which he states that the Government "sincerely desirous to circumscribe, as much as possible, the circle of extraordinary powers with which the fatal course of events has invested it," had fully intended, in spite of the recent disturbed state of the country, to cause the municipal elections to take place in accordance with the law at the beginning of September; but that it has ascertained that in consequence of those disturbances it has not been possible to get through the indispensable preliminary formalities, and that therefore "the elections will be postponed until further orders."

## PORTUGAL.

There have been some serious bread-riots at Lisbon. Mobs have assembled in the streets and pillaged the bakers' shops. Corn-dealers have come in for a good share of popular odium. But the chief object of vengeance was M. Almeida, a great tobacco-contractor and grain-dealer. On Sunday week his house was surrounded "by a band of some three hundred of the greatest blackguards in Lisbon." They broke into his court-yard, smashed his windows and a carriage, robbed his stables, and tried to set his house on fire. But some horse and foot coming up, the incendiaries ran away. On the 11th, the workmen turned out in considerable numbers. The public places were occupied by soldiers and artillery; nevertheless, the mob stopped the carriage of the Minister of Justice, and handed in a memorial. In this alarming state of things, the King came from Cintra to Lisbon; the troops were ordered to clear the streets, and at the latest dates the tumult seems to have died away. It is remarked that the troops of the line only were employed, and it is assumed that the Municipal Guard sympathised with the rioters.

Up to the 14th, there was at Lisbon a very unsettled feeling. Several of the rioters apprehended confessed to being paid and instigated by others. The Government is marching troops from the neighbourhood of Lisbon, since it is thought they may have been tampered with by designing people; and the arms of the National Guards have been sent to the arsenal for greater security. Some ascribe the movement to one party, some to another, but many agree that the bread cry is only a handle. The provinces are said to share the general uneasiness.

## ITALY.

The *Pays*, while asserting that the statements of the English journals regarding the affairs of Naples are very contradictory, says: "It appears" that the King of Naples consents to the convocation of an European Congress, before which he proposes to explain the reasons for his conduct.

The news that Baron de Hubner was charged with a special mission from the Austrian Government to the King of Naples, which has been very much questioned, is now confirmed. A despatch from Naples, of August 17, announces that the Baron, who arrived there the evening before, had left for Gaeta to see the King.

A letter of the 11th instant from Naples, in the *Correspondance Italienne*, says that on the 7th August, the anniversary of St. Gaetano, while the King's carriage, escorted by his body guards and hussars, was passing the corner of the Via Santa Brigida in the street of Toledo, returning from the church two of the horses slipped and fell; the police and the soldiers were engaged in getting them up, when, taking advantage of this interruption, a lame man, leaning upon a staff, and respectfully dressed, approached the carriage, handed a written petition to the King, and began to speak to his Majesty in a low tone of voice. An officer of the guard saw this, ran with drawn sword against the unfortunate petitioner, and inflicted a wound upon him; other officers followed the example, and the cripple tried in vain to ward off their blows. When he was about to sink beneath their assault, he cried out to the King, "Ferdinand, they are assassinating me before your eyes! Remember this!" The King was terrified by this appeal, and called out to the officers, "Let him have his life." Immediately afterwards, the horses having been raised, the carriage went on at full gallop. The same shocking scene is described in another letter from Naples, written on the 7th to the *Corriere di Malta*, which adds that the poor man was mortally wounded.

The Austrian Government, it is stated by the *Correspondance Italienne*, of August 21st, has given orders to the commission of sequestrations at Milan, to complete the inventory and valuation of the property of the Lombard emigrants, with a view to the sales which are to take place through the agency of the tribunals.

All the preparatory operations being terminated, the works of the additional fortifications to be erected for the defence of Alessandria commence on the 18th.

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Journal Français* of Bucharest gives a detailed account of the installation of Prince Alexander Ghika as Kaimakan or Lieutenant-Governor of Wallachia, including the text of the firman, the speech of Kiamil Bey, and the reply of the Prince. In the firman Wallachia is spoken of as an integral part of the Sultan's empire, and as "our Imperial province," and mention is made of the privileges granted by the Porte to the Wallachians. Another unsatisfactory passage was the following: Until the moment of the revision of the statutes actually existing, those

statutes must necessarily be conformed to in principle. Every act concerning the administration and future state of the country which shall not be conformable to the existing regulations must be considered in principle as *non avenue*. In his speech Kiamil Bey made use of words which were listened to, says the correspondence from Bucharest, in mournful and expressive silence:—"Wallachia is to maintain a calm and dignified attitude, and to have full and entire confidence in the sentiments of exalted benevolence of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to hasten the internal administrative ameliorations which will be discussed, approved, and put into execution by the Sublime Porte. Prince Ghika's reply was brief, and included the following sentence:—"I beg your Excellency to believe that I will do my utmost in order that the inhabitants of Wallachia, happy in the consolidation of their rights and of their welfare, may unceasingly bless the august name of his Imperial Majesty." The words in italics, upon which the Kaimakan laid particular emphasis, were received with enthusiastic applause. The consuls of Prussia and Austria were not present at the reading of the firman.

The earnestness with which the people of the Danubian Principalities demand a union of the two provinces is remarkable. The Roumans have addressed another petition to the ambassadors of the Western Powers in Constantinople, praying for the Union, and that a Belgian, Swedish, or Sardinian prince may be given them to rule over them.

At Berlin a report is current, that Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, formerly a member of the Mountain in the National Assembly, and who has lived of late in Algiers, is the candidate for the throne of the united Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, whose pretensions the Emperor Louis Napoleon desires to see favoured.

## UNITED STATES.

The President had communicated to the Senate information on the state of California. The Governor of California had applied to the Federal authorities for 3,000 stand of muskets, two mortars, 300 shells, and two guns of large calibre, with their ammunition and appliances; promising they shall be paid for or returned. He likewise asks the use of the military and naval forces to suppress the insurrection. The President referred the subject to Attorney-General Cushing; who decided, that as there was no evidence of resistance to the authority of the United States, and as the Legislature of the State of California had not called for intervention, the President could not comply with the Governor's request. Mr. Cushing reflects on the Governor for not convening the Legislature.

Mr. John Mitchell has published a circular to the Irish in the United States, urging them to vote for Mr. Buchanan. The chief reasons on which he founds his advice are, that Mr. Buchanan rests on the broad constitution, and will resist factions from within and the common enemy without—"I mean, of course, the British Government; my enemy, thy enemy, his enemy, our enemy, your enemy, their enemy, and the enemy of mankind."

The Senate has given Mississippi one million five hundred thousand acres of land for railway purposes. Cholera has broken out at Staten Island. There is much alarm at New York about the cholera, from the quantity of shipping from all parts of the world in the harbour. Nearly 10,000 dollars have been raised for the sufferers by the inundations in France.

We have news of the election to Congress by Missouri of Mr. F. P. Blair, the first avowed opponent of slavery extension, yet elected from a slave state. He was opposed, moreover, by a regular democratic pro-slavery candidate, and by a candidate of the American party. Mr. Blair, shortly after the Pittsburg convention, wrote an able letter indorsing the principles of that body. His denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri compromise act, his reprobation of the party in power, and of the excesses of its "Border Ruffian" allies in Kansas, exceeded in vigour and intensity the language of any so-called fanatics upon slavery topics at the north.

In the Senate, on the 11th instant, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to what measures had been taken by the Government in regard to the propositions adopted at the congress of the allied Powers of Europe, recently held in Paris.

A meeting of European refugees in New York was held on the 10th instant, to perfect measures to enable the revolutionists in that country to depart for Europe on the first signs of a revolution. About 300 persons, mostly Frenchmen, were in attendance. After considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted to invite the citizens of the different nations residing in the city to elect three delegates each, to attend a convention to be held at the same place on the 15th instant, to unite in a general committee, and adopt such measures as they may think necessary to further the objects in view.

Four hundred Kansas emigrants left Nebraska city on the 4th inst. for Topeka. Two hundred Missourians had left Westport and Kickapoo, for the purpose of intercepting them, and 100 men from Topeka had gone up the Iowa road to assist the emigrants. General Lane did not accompany them.

From Washington we learn that the President some time since requested the two judges in Kansas territory, Lecompte and Cato, to resign. They failed to comply with his wishes, and he, on the 11th inst., removed them, and prosecutions against citizens of Kansas for treason and other crimes are all to be quashed. This course has been pursued at the request of Colonel Geary, the new governor, who informed the President that he would not accept the position unless he (Pierce) would agree to the above.

We learn from Havana advices of the 4th, that General Concha had recovered from his attack of yellow fever. The Spanish fleet lately sent to Vera



Cruz had returned to Havana. Two American seamen, sentenced to the chain gang at the Isle of Pines, for being engaged in the slave trade, it was reported, had made their escape. General Concha had received information that vessels had sailed from New York to engage in the slave trade, and was determined to make severe examples of all persons so engaged who might fall into his hands.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The young Prince of Orange has sailed for Iceland, to make mineralogical searches.

The Orleans family have recovered, by the decision of the Civil Tribunal, three volumes of a Manuscript History of the Royal House of France continued by Louis Philippe. The MSS. disappeared in 1848, and have been recovered from one Vallete, who offered them for sale.

The *Espana* of Madrid says that the question of the recognition of the Queen by Russia not being yet settled, it is probable that no Spanish ambassador will be present at the coronation of the Czar.

It is said that Marshal Narvaez is about to receive a passport authorising him to reside in any part of Spain he may think fit.

A letter from Vicenza, in the *Opinione* of Turin, says: "The hatred of Austrian rule is displayed here whenever an opportunity occurs. Last week, General Schneider, being at the baths of Recoaro, wanted to give a ball, and sent invitations accordingly to all the ladies that were there for the benefit of their health. None of them accepted."

A deputation of Hungarian Protestants, who are endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of their co-religionists in various parts of Germany, under the hardships to which they are subjected by the Austrian Concordat, are now at Berlin, and have had an audience of the King.

The cholera has broken out with great severity at Stockholm. It is said that General Bodisco, the Russian military envoy, is one of the first victims.

The elections in Sweden have returned to the Diet a Liberal majority. The session ensuing will be much occupied with railway projects. The Government proposes a complete system of railways, connecting the North Sea with the Baltic, and the towns Christiana, Gottenburgh, and Upsal with the capital, at a cost of 128,000,000fr.

The *Fædrelandet*, of Copenhagen, of the 18th, says: "Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister at our Court, who had been summoned to England to give information to his Government on the subject of the Sound dues, returned to his post the day before yesterday. We are informed that he has brought with him the pleasing intelligence that the British Government is disposed to accept the proposition of capitalization made by Denmark."

The Turkish Government has decided that the fortifications of Silistria shall be completed on a regular system.

M. Thiers has returned to Paris from London.

The total amount of the subscriptions in favour of the sufferers by the French inundations is now 7,745,262fr.

The last accounts from Madeira brought by the French steamer Cadiz are no better; the deaths from cholera average sixty per day, and all the well-to-do people are leaving the island.

"A letter from the Crimea," says the *Pays*, "mentions that the statement that the Russian Government had approved of a plan submitted to it for the reconstruction of Sebastopol is incorrect. No decision of the kind has been come to. The Emperor of Russia, after his coronation, is to visit Southern Russia, Bessarabia, and the Taurida, and at that time the question of Sebastopol will be decided."

The decimal system of weights has just been adopted throughout the whole of the Prussian monarchy, as it had before been in the German Association, and in several states of the south of Germany.

The *Phare de la Manche* states that preparations were made last week at Cherbourg for a visit from the Queen of England; but the boisterous state of the weather prevented Her Majesty from accomplishing her intended excursion.

The Marquis of Normanby arrived at Parma on the 17th from Piacenza, where he had had an audience of the Duchess Regent, and continued his journey on the same day for Florence.

#### CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The preparations making at Moscow for this grand event are on the most gigantic scale. The correspondents of the daily papers unite in declaring that the magnificence of the approaching ceremony will surpass every effort of modern times. Fêtes, fireworks, reviews, and rejoicings are to be upon a scale befitting a nation of seventy millions. The actual ceremony of coronation will, however, be witnessed by very few, for the church at Moscow is so small that scarce a thousand persons can be accommodated; and if each of the many foreign ambassadors intend, like Lord Granville, to be followed by a train of a hundred valets-à-pied, there will be little room for the principal actors in the scene. Large masses of troops have recently arrived at St. Petersburg, drawn from the Baltic provinces, Finland, and Archangel, en route for Moscow; where it is said by some sanguine persons 350,000, and by the more sober, 80,000 troops will be concentrated. Moscow is not a small city, but fears are expressed lest it should not afford accommodation for the tens of thousands flocking into it; and rueful stories are told of the poor places already said to have been assigned to Princes of high degree. Besides the representatives of Europe and America, official and unofficial, there are to be representatives of all the countries under the sway of the Czar from the Amoor

to Finmark, and from the frontiers of Persia to the White Sea. Lists of the foreigners of eminence who will be present have found their way into print, and the bare enumeration gives some idea of the magnitude and splendour of the assemblage. According to a French journal, the following Princes will be present at the coronation ceremony—Frederick William of Prussia, Frederick of the Netherlands, Nicholas Augustus of Sweden, Christian of Denmark, Frederick of Wurtemberg, Charles of Bavaria, Alexander and Louis of Hesse, William of Baden, Nicholas of Nassau. The Extraordinary Ambassadors are—from Austria, Prince Paul Esterhazy; France, Count de Morny; England, Earl Granville; Sardinia, the Count de Broglia; Naples, Chevalier Galeota, Duke of Regina; Belgium, the Prince de Ligne; America, Mr. Seymour; Sweden, Count d'Essen; Saxony, Baron Seebach; Mecklenburg, Baron de Zell; Greece, M. de Soutzo; Turkey, Kupresli Pasha; Persia, Factip-Kappin Shah and Nazar Aga; Poland, the Noble Marshals of the Five Governments of the Kingdom and Five Commercial Delegates.

We have already quoted a description of the arrival and doings of Count de Morny and Lord Granville. The *Morning Post* correspondent has the following gossip respecting the Austrian Envoy:—

Among other personages here is Prince Paul Esterhazy, the Austrian Envoy, whose appearance at the coronation is expected to be surrounded with a magnificence inferior only to that of the French and English ambassadors. His diamonds are known to be among the finest possessed by any private person in the world, and far excel those which several crowned heads could boast; they constitute, it is said, a large part of his entire wealth. These diamonds are actually to decorate his housings. All the envoys—the representatives of all the Powers and States of Europe—seem to have orders to spare no expense to do honour to Alexander II., and to increase by their emulous magnificence the solemnity of a coronation which is understood to be a sort of sacred ratification of the general peace. Here at St. Petersburg nothing is talked of but these splendid preparations; stories are told of the credit which this envoy and that envoy, or the distinguished individuals that accompany them, have brought upon Baron Stieglitz and other bankers; everybody pretends to set everybody else right respecting the exact amounts, and the most enormous sums are mentioned. In the midst of this tattle and this pretended exactitude about thousands and hundreds of thousands, there is one "credit" which eclipses all the rest for exactly the opposite reason. It is the French Ambassador's. "Sir, I have seen the letter with these eyes," says a well-known wholesale merchant of gossip. "And the amount? What is the amount?" He draws in his breath with a whistling sound ere he will gratify the curiosity of the silently-expectant group; and then, in an awful undertone, pronounces these words: "No amount—any amount. The credit is unlimited—illimité."

When the mind has recovered from this shock, a polite Frenchman observes—"C'est égal, nothing can equal Milord Granville's horses and carriages; and he will have the last English envoy's house at Moscow, which was turned into a magazine after Nicholas's coronation, and will be turned back into a palace for Alexander's."

The *Daily News* correspondent describes the presentation of Lord Granville and his suite, on the 14th—

They went down to Peterhoff in the Princess Alice, and were received at the débarcadere by some of the high officers of the Court. Imperial carriages were in attendance to convey them in the first instance to the English Palace; where they found an elegant déjeuner prepared for them, and every convenience for making their court toilettes. They were then conveyed to the Imperial Palace; where, in the first instance, Lord Granville was presented to the Emperor at a private audience of some duration, after which his Lordship presented in succession all the members of his Embassy. The Emperor was, I understand, all cordiality and condescension, frequently addressing the persons present in the English and French languages. His Imperial Majesty's deportment is spoken of in terms of high admiration by every one who had the honour of a presentation. Subsequently, Lady Granville was presented to the Empress; and in her turn presented the ladies of her suite, the Marchioness of Stafford, Lady Emily Peel, and Lady Margaret Leveson Gower. Char-a-bancs were in waiting, into which the whole party got at the termination of the ceremonial; and a drive round the beautiful grounds of Peterhoff filled up the time until dinner, which, like the breakfast, was prepared at the English Palace. At this banquet several of the high officers of the Court were present; amongst whom the son of Count Nesselrode was active in discharging the duties of hospitality to the distinguished guests. At eleven o'clock the whole party were safely conveyed to town in the Princess Alice; being the first time that the voyage has been performed at that late hour by a vessel of her tonnage.

The exodus from the Continent to St. Petersburg is remarkable. Among late arrivals was General Mouravieff, of whom the *Post* correspondent says:—

Only an hour since the Stettin boat arrived deep in the water with her human freight. General Mouravieff was on board. The portraits of Mouravieff which I have seen in England do him gross injustice. There was one I especially remember, representing him as a portly, heavy-faced, stupid-looking man of sixty. He appears about forty-eight—is small, active, sprightly, with such a good-natured and good humoured expression of countenance as to prevent your remarking at a first glance its unquestionable keenness and intelligence. Some of the princes and heroes who came with him were in uniform, and covered with orders. He wore plain clothes—not even a ribbon—and, instead of a military hat, a little black cap—looking altogether like a sensible traveller used to the sea. It is not a fine thing to see a man who glitters with stars, crosses, and badges, sea-sick!

A despatch from St. Petersburg of the 24th says:—"The presentation to the Emperor Alexander, by the Count de Morny, of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, gave occasion for a most imposing solemnity. The Russian colonel, Walkenstein, ac-

cording to the St. Petersburg journals, was filled with enthusiasm at the admirable condition of the French troops who occupied Kilburn. A violent earthquake had happened in the Caucasus."

It appears certain that Prince Gortschakoff will resign his functions as Governor of Poland. The rumour is again current that the Grand Duke Nicholas will be named Viceroy of that kingdom.

The Russian Government seems inclined to court its Jewish subjects. A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg states that "the Emperor has ordered each Government to send five Jewish deputies to St. Petersburg, to form a Council on Jewish affairs."

A letter from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says: "We learn from a good source that Russia will not consent on any condition whatever to the cession of Belgrade to Turkey."

#### AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In his letter of August 12, the *Times* New York correspondent says:—

The health of this city engrosses more of the attention of those who are obliged to remain in it under the August suns than any of the public matters of the nation. If you examine the daily journals of New York, you will see how the mysterious disease which hovers in the harbour below is watched with alternate fear and hope. 120 sail are now in quarantine, many with the yellow fever on board. The disease has travelled outside the walls of the hospital into the village at its gates, and the inhabitants, imitating those of San Francisco, have organised a vigilance committee of safety, and barricaded the gate to interdict all communication with the village, and with the crowded ferry which carries thousands to and from New York from the very door of the hospital. The southerly breeze which blows in nightly from the ocean, and is generally welcomed as a restorer of vigour to wasted frames, this year passing over the infected vessels has carried the poison to the neighbouring shore of Long Island. The troops stationed within the fort have suffered severely, and more than one of the inhabitants of the beautiful villas which line the shore have fallen victims. Thus far the city of New York has been substantially free. The few deaths that have taken place here have been directly traceable to contact with the infected shipping. But how long can this last, with the disease so near this great population, as crowded, living in as miserable tenements, and as much from hand to mouth as any part of the similar population of London? The medical officers at quarantine profess to believe that the danger is passing away; that the vessels arriving with disease on board are fewer and fewer; and that the local cases are decreasing. I hope this may prove to be true.

Congress are busily engaged, and from present appearances will be ready to adjourn by the 18th, the day named in the joint resolution. There will be a disagreement about the appropriations, and, from present appearances, the whole army appropriation will fail, and each party will go to the country charging it on the other, and using it for electioneering purposes. There was at one time (and still is with many in the House, where the Republicans are in the majority) a disposition to stop all the supplies unless the United States' troops are withdrawn from Kansas, and the Legislature which the Missourians forced upon the territory is disavowed. But I think wiser counsels will prevail, and that the only appropriation which will fail will be the Army Bill, for which the Senate will be responsible.

The opinion is gaining ground at Washington among the Republican members that Fremont will be elected. The aspect of the first election does not indicate much hope for the friends of Mr. Fillmore. Kentucky, which was a Know-nothing stronghold, has gone for the Democracy; and North Carolina, an Old Whig State, has done the same. The Southern Fillmore members of Congress are gradually coming in to the support of Mr. Buchanan, recognising the danger of Fremont's election and the necessity of united action against him. The "old line Whigs" are making an effort to revive the ghost of that respectable party; but all the present indications are that the contest will be substantially confined to Buchanan and Fremont. I have several times given you my views as to the probabilities, and my reasons for them. The unexpectedly strong vote which the Republicans received at Iowa, the election of a Republican to the next Congress from the Slave State of Missouri, and the enthusiasm which animates the Republican party throughout the north-west, has led many well-informed persons in Washington to look for the election of Fremont. The fear of this has actually had an effect upon the value of real estate in Washington, absurd as it may seem. In the eyes of Southern property-holders the election of a President, pledged to the restriction of slavery, from Kansas, and to hostility to Filibustering, portends disunion and destruction to their property. I need not say that no such consequences need be feared. There would be some storming, but the South would very soon find that it has control of the Senate with a voice upon the appointments; and the country would probably jog on more harmoniously than it has for many a year. Filibustering and slave extension would be put an end to, and stealing (either territory or men) would become unprofitable.

Instructions have gone out to Mr. Dallas to negotiate for the settlement of the Central American question substantially on the basis advocated by the *Times* long since—the cession of Kuantan to Honduras, the extinguishment of the sovereignty of the Mosquitoes, and the establishment of Greytown as a free port. It is to be hoped that this vexatious question will now be forever set at rest.

As the Presidential contest waxes warm, and the issue, at first apparently certain for the democracy, grows more doubtful, it becomes bitter, vituperative, or personal. Old charges are raked up against Mr. Buchanan—charges of slander of Mr. Clay, of misapplication of the public funds while Secretary of State, &c.; and the public are entertained also with a romantic history of early love, disappointment, and death of the lady whose memory it is said has kept him single through life. On the other hand, Mr. Fremont, who up to this time has enjoyed a reputation of singular purity, is charged with peculation of the public funds while an officer in Cali-



fornia, and the Senate of the United States have lent themselves to the charge by sanctioning the call of Mr. Bigler (an Administrative senator and personal friend of Mr. Buchanan) for an *ex parte* statement of his accounts while conquering our Eldorado, in which I anticipate that the officials will try to make it appear that a man whose reputation ought to be cherished as national property, has descended to the meanness of public plunder. It is the curse of public life in this country that honest men's reputations are never free from such vituperation. A life like Mr. Buchanan's or a character like Colonel Fremont's is no shield against the slanderer's shaft.

#### THE EXILES OF CAYENNE.

M. Louis Blanc has sent the following letter to the English journals:—

In February, 1855, I received a letter that was signed as follows: "Fassiliez, a political prisoner, transported in June, 1848, and who has now been working for fourteen months, like many others among his fellow-sufferers, under a chain forty pounds in weight, with a cannon ball at the end of it." In that letter, dated "St. Joseph's Island of Despair, Oct., 1854," the gratuitous and unheard of acts of barbarity were stated which are inflicted at Cayenne upon men belonging to all classes of society, artists, tradesmen, workmen, barristers, physicians, farmers, journalists, scholars, these men having been violently driven out of their country, not in consequence of any lawful judgment, but by the mere impulse of political passions. I was requested to lay before the civilised world the heartrending details, which I did as far as my power went. Since that period no change whatever appears to have taken place in the situation of these unfortunate people, who are subjected to forced labours (*travaux forcés*) on a lonely rock, surrounded by the sea, at a distance of about 6,000 miles from their native land. Six months ago, a second letter, which appeared in the *Leader*, was forwarded to me, relating what follows:—

Every ship that comes from the pestilential shores of Cayenne brings the death of a new victim. The latest victim is Peret, some time mayor of Beziers, a most generous-hearted man, feeling acutely, whilst he was rich, that many of his fellow-creatures were perishing of hunger, and ready to spare neither his fortune nor his life to the cause of humanity. Having been deported to Cayenne without trial for resisting the *coup d'état* of the 2nd December, he attempted, with six fellow-prisoners, to escape from that living tomb. They put to sea at night in a boat. Two hours after they were driven on the rocks. Peret, entangled in his cloak, was drowned. The six others survived. But what an existence! For two days they lived on what shellfish they could find on a desolate rock, in the midst of the ocean, that threatened every moment to overwhelm them. At last one of them resolved to risk his life for the rest. Seeing no succour come, he threw himself into the sea, and after three hours' swimming, reached the land. Unhappily the land was French Guiana. He could only save his life on condition of surrendering himself a prisoner; his five companions were rescued from the devouring sea only to be cast in another dungeon.—Tomb for tomb.

Now, Sir, here is a third letter, which has now reached me:—

To M. Louis Blanc, those deported to the French Guiana, with urgent request to make public this appeal. Those deported to the French Guiana make an appeal to the feelings of justice and humanity of all honest men, to whatever party they may belong.

At the very moment when it is so much spoken in France of clemency and generosity, while so many families are lulling themselves with the hope of clasping to their hearts the dear ones whose absence they have so long lamented, the political victims are treated in the French Guiana in a manner worthy of the darkest ages of barbarity.

It is certainly a painful task to unveil such an amount of iniquity, but how is it possible to pass over in silence the unjust and cruel behaviour of French officers towards their fellow-countrymen? Let it be known, therefore, that we are unspeakably tortured, on the faintest pretences, while people, deceived by the solemn declarations of the French Government, think perhaps that every prison is open, and that we are at liberty. Let it be known, for instance, that, out of five men lately arrested for some talk it had been the fancy of an overseer to invent, two were tied to a stake and dealt with as the most vile criminals! As they were reluctant to submit to an ignominious punishment, soldiers were called for, who, rushing upon the victims, bruised them with blows, tore off their beards, and reckless of shrieks with which wild beasts would have been moved, bound them with cords so fast as to make the blood gush.

To relate all we suffer is more than we can possibly do. Our cheeks kindle with shame, and our hearts are bleeding. Suffice to say that while the French Government has its clemency cried up everywhere, there are Frenchmen in Guiana who do gasp for life. Nor are they allowed the sojourn of the Island of Despair, horrible as it is; barbarous administrators drag them violently on the Continent, to compel them to a labour of eight hours a day in the marshy forests, from which pestilential vapours are continually rising.

We refused to submit to this outrage upon laws, to this murderous attempt; we claimed promised liberty, the answer is death—a magnanimous answer after the birth of a prince! Is there, indeed, for us any other prospect but imminent death? With no proper food, no garments, no shoes, no wine since February last, is there any chance that we should long be able to bear both the influence of an exhausting toil, and a deadly climate? Again, where is the law which assimilates political prisoners to galley-slaves? From beneath the brutal force that weighs upon us, heaped up together, almost breathless, but strengthened by the courage we draw from the sacredness of our cause, and our hope in the triumph of justice, we protest against the violence which is offered to us. May public opinion be moved at our misfortunes, and energetically rise against deeds so well calculated to bring to shame a nation reputed the most enlightened and civilised in the world.

Berbéjé Alexandre, Gibert, Goret, Bodin, Jecegal, Delivie, Fernand, Soffrol, Pech, Guérard, Bonnasolle, Salléol, Susini, E. Beaufour, Lacour, Bockensky, La-

fond, Dime Gustave, Pelletier, Dessalle, Bijoux, Doré, Raymond, Meunier, Cayet, Casnac, Frison, Patdouani, Labrousse, Ailhaud, Davaux, Bivora, Perrimond, Chaudron, Priol, Caudret, Caumette, Hollas.

These are the lines, Sir, whose insertion in your columns I earnestly request, not as a republican—not even as a Frenchman—but as a man. For this is not a question of political feeling—it is one of simple justice and humanity. Let it be carefully remembered that the tortured victims are men who have never been tried by any court, nor prosecuted by any form of law. It lies in your power, Sir, as I said on a similar occasion, that the groan they utter from the place where they are, so to speak, buried alive, should be heard in the world of the living. The French press is gagged, and whoever has recently resided in France must of necessity know—as stated in a letter addressed by Mr. James Aytoun to the most influential paper of this country—"That when the press is controlled by an arbitrary Government, every species of injustice, jobbing, and oppression may be perpetrated, uncommented upon, and even unknown, to the great majority of the population." Such being the case in France, the liberty of the English press remains the only possible resort for the oppressed to have the justice of their complaints at least examined. I apply, therefore, to the English press.

#### MOUNT ARARAT.

The ascent of Mount Ararat has been effected for the first time since the days of the Patriarch by five Englishmen—Majors Fraser and Stuart; Mr. Evans, of Darley Abbey, Derbyshire; Mr. Theobald, of Winchester; and the Rev. Mr. Thursby. Major Stuart, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Erzeroum, July 26th, gives the details. Neither he nor Mr. Thursby succeeded at the first attempt, on the 11th of July last, but their companions did, to the astonishment of a native chief. "Mashallah," he exclaimed, "God is great!—What wonderful people these English are; a few of them come here, and without any difficulty walk to the top of that holy mountain, a thing that never was done by man before. Wonderful, wonderful!" On the 13th Mr. Thursby and Major Stuart attempted the ascent:—

We proceeded slowly and leisurely until we reached about one-third the ascent of the cone. There we were obliged to dismiss the Kurds, who, from religious fear, refused either to proceed further or to spend the night on the mountain.

Wrapping themselves in their rugs, they watched the sun set in "indescribable glory," throwing the shadow of the vast mountain far away over Georgia, and darkening the distant eastern horizon. They passed the night on the mountain, and at daybreak they resumed the ascent:—

From an elevation of about 14,000 feet above the sea we saw the sun rise in unclouded majesty, lighting up simultaneously to our view vast tracts of the Russian, Persian, and Turkish empires;—that was a glorious sight, never to be forgotten. Caution and perseverance enabled us to overcome everything, and at nine A.M. we had the satisfaction of standing on the highest point of the mountain. Here I stuck to the hilt in the snow a kama, or short double-edged sword, which we found at the foot of Abich's cross. Here also, as loyal Britons, we drank the health of our beloved Queen.

A fine snow mist prevented their obtaining any distant views. "The top of the Mount," he writes, "seamed and scored with ravines—

Bears evidence of having been subjected to violent volcanic action. The rocky ridges that protrude from the snow are either basalt or tufa; and near the summit we found some bits of pumice on a spot which still emits a strong sulphurous smell. The summit itself is nearly level, of a triangular shape, the base being about 200 yards in length, the perpendicular about 300. The highest point is at the apex of the triangle, which points nearly due west; separated from it by a hollow is another point of nearly equal altitude, and the base of the triangle is an elevated ridge, forming a third eminence. These three points stand out in distinct relief on a clear day. The snow on the top is almost as dry as powder, and in walking over it we did not sink more than half-way to the knee. The impression left on my mind is, that the summit is an extinct crater filled with snow. We experienced no difficulty of respiration, except being sooner blown by exertion than we should have been at a lower level. The cold was intense.

Major Fraser, in his attempt on the 11th, had a narrow escape. When within a few hundred feet of the summit, he slipped, lost his footing, and shot down with fearful velocity, now head, now foot foremost, for some hundreds of yards. Luckily, he was pulled up by some rocks, and then with indomitable pluck recommenced and achieved the ascent.

On the 15th they ascended Lesser Ararat. The summit of Greater Ararat is 17,323 feet above sea level, and 14,300 above the plain; from base of cone to summit may be above 6,000 feet. The Lesser Ararat is 13,093 feet above sea level.

#### CHARTIST MEETING ON HEYHEAD-GREEN, TODMORDEN.

On Sunday afternoon a large meeting was held on Heyhead-green, above Todmorden, for the purpose of congratulating Mr. John Frost on his arrival home, and presenting an address to him. About 150 yards from the road which skirts the common, a cart was placed for the speakers, and the number of people who assembled around it was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000.

Mr. JOSEPH ALDERSON was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by giving out a hymn, commencing

"Great God, is this the patriot's doom!"

He then made a few remarks, in which he deplored the absence of Feargus O'Connor and other persons who had formerly taken a part in their movements—men

who had been honest, and had stuck to their principles in the face of persecution. They had, however, the pleasure of having their tried friend, Mr. John Frost, amongst them. (Hear.)

Mr. SNOWDON, of Halifax, moved an address to Mr. Frost. He announced that their meeting that day was to inaugurate a fresh organisation for the attainment of the people's charter, and if the people resolutely determined to be true to themselves and their cause, they would effect their object in less than twelve months. An address to John Frost, Esq., was then read, and its adoption moved by the speaker. Mr. Snowdon having formally presented to Mr. Frost the address as one adopted by 25,000 of the people of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Mr. JOHN FROST, on rising, was received with loud applause. He commenced by observing that he accepted with much pleasure the address which had that day been presented to him by the good men of Lancashire and Yorkshire. He thanked them for their kind congratulations on his return to his native land, and for the kind wish that had been expressed for that cause for which he had suffered. He believed that he should yet see the success of that cause (hear) and they might rest assured that his life should be devoted to the accomplishment of a radical reform in the House of Commons. The address stated that he was partially acquainted with the state of public feeling in England in 1848, but that it was not the fears nor hostility of the middle classes that destroyed our movement at that time, but, as in 1839, the unseemly differences and angry squabbles of those who should have been unanimous and devoted to the people they professed to lead, which broke us up and retarded the triumph of our cause. When he was applied to, in 1839, to become a member of the convention of that period, he pointed out to those who asked him the consequences that would follow with regard to the local power he then possessed. His apprehensions were realised, and he was struck off the commission of the peace. But as it was urged that he might be of service to his country, he consented from a sense of duty to risk his position, and accordingly took his seat in the convention. Great, however, was his disappointment; for, instead of meeting with men having their great cause in view, he found men anxious to destroy particular influences amongst themselves, and the majority was inefficient for good. After some further allusions to the policy of chartists at the above period, Mr. Frost proceeded to describe the state of the penal colonies where he had been. He stated that they were in a most wretched and abominable state in regard to morality. He narrated one case in particular, in reference to two youths who had been sent from Manchester, showing that a systematic effort was made by the elder criminals to corrupt the younger ones, and declared that he would rather have sons of his own hanged at once than that they should be sent to Van Diemen's Land. He described scenes that had come under his own observation—cases in which he secreted himself, by orders, to detect such proceedings, which revealed the filthiest and lowest state of moral feeling that any one could imagine.

Mr. HOOSTAN, of Manchester, moved:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the principles for which Mr. Frost has suffered—viz., the People's Charter—are the only principles calculated to redeem the people, politically and socially, and that it pledges itself constantly to agitate the claims of the same, until it be adopted as the law of the land.

Mr. ERNEST JONES seconded the resolution, and said they should not only honour principles, but the men who made their advocacy popular by their consistency of conduct. He then advocated the propriety of drafting off people on the church lands and common lands, for the purpose of diminishing the competition in the labour market, and expressed an opinion that agriculture was sacrificed to manufacturing interest; a wise policy would preserve a wise medium. He believed there were lands sufficient, without the slightest confiscation, to effect this object. He did not approve of small farms, but rather co-operative farms. By lessening the labour in towns, wages would be raised, and the effects of foreign competition would be counterbalanced by cheapened provisions. He considered that a dissolution of Parliament was not very distant, and if he should be returned as a member, as he did not doubt he should, as well as his friend Mr. Frost, he would pledge himself, by their co-operation, to effect their object.

A vote of thanks was then moved to the chairman, and carried. The address to Mr. Frost, printed in gold on green paper, was exhibited to the meeting. The proceedings closed by making a collection, which amounted to 7l. 10s.

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen held a Privy Council at Osborn, on Thursday, when it was ordered that Parliament should be further prorogued from the 7th October to the 13th November. At a court held on the same day, the new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol had audience and did homage. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Labouchere, and the Judge-Advocate had audience. Lord and Lady Palmerston, the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir John Burgoyne, have been on a visit to Her Majesty. The Queen gave her annual *stée* on Friday to the labourers and workpeople on the Osborne estates; the seamen and marines of the Royal Yachts, the Trinity house and Coastguardmen of East Cowes, and the detachment of the 28th Regiment doing duty at East Cowes. Dinner was provided for upwards of 500 persons, after which a variety of games and amusements took place before the Queen and Prince and the whole of the Royal family.

The Queen, it is understood, will leave London to-morrow for Scotland by the Great Northern Rail-



way. That night she will sojourn at the Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, and remain till the morning of Saturday, the 20th, in all probability visiting some of the places in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh on Friday.

Mrs. Stowe and her husband are sojourning in the metropolis, previous to a visit to the Continent, over which it is intended to travel somewhat extensively.

The disposal of his property by the late Earl of Shrewsbury will lead to litigation. His lordship, having executed a disentailing deed of the Shrewsbury estates, and so placed them at his own disposal, has, by will, devised them in trust for Lord Edward Bernard Howard, second son of the Duke of Norfolk. The late Earl, it is contended, had no power to disentail estates annexed to the title by Act of Parliament; that entail could only be destroyed by another Act of Parliament, and none such has been passed. Earl Talbot, of Ingestre, has succeeded to the Earldom of Shrewsbury and the estates annexed to it, and, so soon as Parliament shall meet, his lordship will establish his claim to that title.

The final correspondence between the Lord Mayor and the Prefect of the Seine on the subject of the inundation-subscriptions has appeared in the papers. It appears that the sum transmitted by Lord Mayor Salomons to Paris amounted to a total of 765,000*fr.* Baron Hausman warmly acknowledges this "large expression of sympathy."

It is understood that the condemned convict Breken will have his sentence respited by Sir George Grey.

The revising barristers are appointing the days for the revision of the list of voters. The revision must take place between the 15th September and the 31st October. Mr. Macqueen has fixed the registration for the borough of Finsbury, at the Lord Justice Court, Lincoln's-inn, for Wednesday, the 8th October.

A Treasury warrant appears in Friday's *Gazette*, repealing the warrant of 4th June, 1855, so far as it relates to packets of books, &c., and directs that all packets of books, publications, or works of literature or art, posted in the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post within the United Kingdom, are to be henceforth subject to the following rates: Not exceeding four ounces, one uniform rate of one penny; exceeding four ounces, and not eight, twopence; exceeding eight ounces, and not one pound, fourpence; exceeding one pound, and not one pound and one-half, and not two pounds, eightpence; and for every additional half-pound above two pounds, an additional twopence; every fractional part of such additional half-pound to be charged as half a pound. No packet exceeding two feet in length, width, or depth, is to be forwarded under the above provisions; the postage is to be prepaid by stamps; and, unless a minimum rate of fourpence be paid, there must be no writing whatever in or upon the packet, excepting the address. Writing of the nature of a letter is included in none of the above provisions. The extra charge is heavy upon packets infringing upon these regulations, (a distinction being made between a letter and writing probably accidental.) Postmasters may delay the packets for twenty-four hours. Packets for which a less rate than fourpence is paid, are not to comprise any cases or rollers of prints, or maps, or bookmakers, pencils, pens, or "other articles." Any printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, or printed newspapers, not authorised to be transmitted by post under the existing regulations, may be transmitted, at the rates and under the regulations contained in this warrant.

Sir William Temple, only brother and heir presumptive of Lord Palmerston, and British Minister at the Neapolitan Court, is dead. His experience, for a long series of years, extended to Holland, to Austria, to Prussia, to Naples, to Russia, and to other nations. Sir William expired on Sunday, after a short but severe illness, at his house in Dover-street, Piccadilly. When he left his diplomatic post at the close of the past month, his health was in a precarious state. On Thursday evening he was able to take his accustomed carriage-drive, and received a visit from Lady Palmerston on Saturday afternoon, prior to leaving town for Brocket Hall. Late in the evening, Viscount Palmerston also visited him, and remained until an advanced hour. Until half an hour before his dissolution, the deceased was in full possession of all his faculties, and expired in perfect calmness, without the least apparent pain. Viscount Palmerston was immediately apprised of the mournful news, and instantly afterwards repaired to his brother's lodgings. He entered the diplomatic service in 1814, as *attaché* to the British Embassy at the Hague. He was second son of the second Viscount Palmerston by his second wife, was born in 1788, and was unmarried.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Frederick Temple, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

### Miscellaneous News.

The Irish Society of the City of London, for the first time in its history, has visited, in its collective capacity, its Irish estates.

The parties engaged in the half-holiday movement have issued what they call a fourteenth list, corrected up to the end of last week, of offices in London that are closed under the new system. The number is 415.

Mr. Amos S. Thornton, of the firm of Thornton, Firth, Homan, and Co., merchants of Manchester, was pitched from a phaeton in the village of Altrincham, on Saturday evening. His skull was fractured, and he died on the following morning.

Spite of the disembodiment of the Militia, and the comparatively trifling emigration to England for the harvest, there is an extraordinary demand for agri-

cultural labourers in Ireland. Even in the remote parts of the South, men are paid 2*s.* a day, and women 1*s.*

At Stockport, a mother was washing in a shallow tub made from a butter firkin, and, having occasion to go into the yard, left her child alone in the kitchen. On her return, she found the little girl, four years old, lying over the side of the tub with her face in the water, not more than four inches deep, and dead.

The magistrates of Sunderland have made inquiries regarding the stocks, to bring them into use. At Middlesbrough, the overseers have received positive orders to prepare them; the drunken delinquents in that town earning such good wages, that they are able to pay the fines with ease, and the consequence is, they soon re-appear at the police-court.—*Sunderland Herald.*

In order to effect some relief to the traffic in Gracechurch-street, an additional street is now in progress from Fenchurch-street, through Cullum-street and Leadenhall-street, below the India-house, for which purpose several houses in Fenchurch-street, between Cullum and Lime streets, have been razed, and a number of workmen are now engaged clearing the ground.

On Monday, Mr. Breat, the deputy coroner, attended, in company with Mr. Heskett, an anatomical dissector, from London, at the Hampton Churchyard, to witness the exhumation of the remains of Lewis Solomons, suspected to have been murdered, in order that they might undergo more minute examination. After a careful examination, several large swan shot were discovered in the left lung. The stomach of the deceased will be analysed.

On Tuesday evening, a diabolical attempt was made on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at the Stabbling Crossing, about a mile from the Littleborough Station, to upset one of the trains. It appears that some person had placed on the up line of rails two iron railway chairs. Fortunately the abominable design of the delinquent was not accomplished, for the iron chairs were found in the morning snapped asunder. A second attempt was made on Sunday morning, which also failed. A reward is offered for the apprehension of the offender.

On Friday, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, curate of Calster, proceeded to Filby Broad, a small lake near Great Yarmouth, with one or two other gentlemen and a servant, for the purpose of fishing. The party entered a small sailing-boat, and while they were prosecuting their fishing a sudden gust of wind capsized their craft, and precipitated them into the water. Mr. Simpson immediately sank, but his companions contrived to keep themselves afloat till they were rescued from their perilous position. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was not recovered for two hours, and life, of course, was then extinct.

The deplorable boiler explosion at the bleach and dye works of Messrs. Warburton and Halker, Hampson Mills, near Bury, turns out to have been attended with more lamentable results than was first stated. Upwards of twenty persons have been scalded and injured in various ways, in addition to the immediate loss of nine lives. In one place the boiler was worn nearly as thin as a sixpence at one of the rents, while the original thickness of the plates was rather more than the third of an inch. The total pecuniary damage caused by the explosion and fire is estimated at about 3,000*l.*

The coroner's jury which has carried on a long and searching inquiry into the cause of the explosion in the Cymmer coal-pit, Glamorganshire, returned their verdict on Friday. Seventeen out of eighteen of the jury were of opinion "that the explosion in the old pit at Cymmer, which occurred on the 15th July, whereby Thomas Lewis and one hundred and thirteen other men lost their lives, was caused by the negligence of Jabez Thomas, the manager, Rowland Rowlands, the overman, and Morgan Rowlands, David Jones, and William Thomas, the firemen. They therefore find a verdict against those persons of Manslaughter."

A meeting was held in Birmingham on Monday, to take steps for raising a subscription in aid of the Nightingale fund. Mr. Bracebridge occupied the chair, and explained the circumstances which prevented the holding of a public meeting, which was objected to by Miss Nightingale's family. As he (Mr. Bracebridge) believed that a number of the inhabitants of Birmingham were willing to contribute to the fund, he had taken the liberty of calling those gentlemen present together, for the purpose of appointing a committee to receive subscriptions. Resolutions approving of the object, and appointing a committee to collect subscriptions in aid of the fund were passed. The subscription is limited to one guinea each.

The trustees of the Marylebone Free Library having reported, at a general meeting convened for the purpose, that although the society was able to meet its liabilities up to the end of the present year, it could not be carried on beyond that time, for the want of sufficient annual subscriptions, and must, therefore, be closed—some gentlemen hitherto unconnected with its management, and deeply regretting such a state of things, have formed themselves into a special committee, for the purpose, if possible, of averting that result, and continuing to the working classes and their children the intellectual advantages which they now possess. The reading rooms, which now contain 5,000 volumes, and are available to the public every day (Sunday excepted) from ten in the morning till ten at night, were opened on January 9, 1854; and from that date to July 31, 1856, 73,312 readers have attended, and 79,477 books have been issued. In addition to the reading room, a lending library, containing 1,000 volumes, established and conducted by working men themselves, is in full operation; 5,732 volumes have been taken out, none of which have been lost, nor has any case of wilful damage occurred. The opportuni-

ties thus afforded of reading at home, are social advantages to which your attention is especially directed.

On Friday, Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, held an inquiry at Walworth, on the body of an infant named Elizabeth Ann Holwell, who died from neglect by its own mother, remanded from Lambeth Police-court on Thursday, for threatening to destroy her own life by poison. The sister of the mother stated that she was parted from her husband in consequence of her intemperate habits. The father of the children allowed fourteen shillings per week for their maintenance, which sum witness had paid her sister two weeks running, but she spent the money in drink instead of buying food. A second child, a girl about seven years of age, presented a most dreadful appearance, and there was a third even in a worse condition. Verdict, manslaughter.

The *Midland Counties Herald*, after stating the return to England of Miss Florence Nightingale, says: "We have the pleasure of adding, on the authority of an intimate friend of Miss Nightingale, that, desirous of preserving the strictest incognito, she refused the offer of a passage on board of a British man-of-war, and embarked in a French vessel, passing through France by night, and travelled through this country without being recognised, to the station nearest to her own residence, where she arrived on Friday last. There, however, on the platform, she was met and greeted by Lady Auckland. Miss Nightingale, we regret to add, is suffering from the effects of her long and arduous self-devotion to the cause for which she has made such unparalleled exertions."

A cenotaph has just been erected in St. Paul's, in the aisle on the right hand of the great western entrance, to the memory of the following eight officers of the Coldstream Guards, who fell at the Battle of Inkermann: Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Vesey Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Murray Cowell, Captain L. D. Mackinnon, Captain the Hon. G. C. O. Elliot, Captain H. M. Bouverie, Captain F. H. Ramsden, Lieutenant E. Adisbrowe, and Lieutenant C. H. Greville. The monument consists of an entablature on which the names are inscribed, and above it a small representation of the tomb, with its simple tablet, which covers the bodies on Cathcart's-hill, in the Crimea. On each side of these is the effigy of a soldier of the regiment leaning mournfully over them. Above are the words, "And the victory that day was turned into mourning." The inscription is from the pen of the Dean of St. Paul's. The whole is surmounted by the colours of the regiment, presented by the surviving officers.

On Sunday morning, one of those terrible casualties which are the disgrace of our social state, as they illustrate the frightfully depraved and brutal habits of certain classes of our people, occurred in Bond-street, near Formby-street, in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall-road, Liverpool. A man, named Wm. Rae, a badge-porter, and who formerly belonged to the Liverpool police, lived with a woman who calls herself Mary Elizabeth Green. They quarrelled frequently, and on Monday morning the neighbours were startled by more than usual violence and loud screams of murder, the cries and noise proceeding from Rae's lodgings. Immediately the women ran into the court, and the persons entering No. 22 found the miserable tenant stretched on the floor, with a terrible wound upon his left breast, just over the region of the heart. He died almost immediately, a deluge of blood staining the floor around him. The woman made not the slightest concealment that the murder had been perpetrated by her, nor did she endeavour in any way to escape from the consequences. She, in fact, surrendered herself to the officer, and gave up the knife also with which the murder was done. Her statement was to the effect that they had been together all night drinking; and on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, Rae went out for a quart of ale, which he brought, and they drank again. They quarrelled again, and the woman in a rage seized a table knife, and made a lunge at him, striking him over the left breast. The miserable woman was taken to the main bridewell, and the corpse of Rae was borne to the dead-house. The prisoner was brought up at the police-court, and committed for trial on a charge of "Wilful Murder."

### Law, Police, and Assize.

**CASES OF FORGERY.**—At the Central Criminal Court, James Raiton, formerly a stock-broker, pleaded guilty to two charges of forging transfers of Consol Stock to the amount of 700*l.*, and to forging a receipt. Sentence was postponed.—On Wednesday, Joaquim Savella, a Peruvian, was convicted of having in his possession a number of forged Peruvian Bonds. He employed a printer to engrave fac-similes of signatures to be printed on forms of bonds, other portions of which had been printed in Brussels and in Paris. It was stated that Savella was in partnership with several other men in the forgeries, joint capital having been subscribed to provide the money to pay the expenses of effecting them.

**POISONING WITH ARSENIC AT ASHTON.**—THE SALE OF POISONS.—At the Liverpool assizes, on Wednesday, Jane Newton, wife of a blacksmith at Ashton-under-Line, was tried for administering arsenic to her husband, with intent to murder him. The prisoner is thirty years of age; she has had four children, of whom two are living; and she is very near her confinement. One morning she gave her husband some stew for his breakfast; it made him ill; she prevented her children from more than tasting the stew, but they were sick; she carefully washed out the vessels which had contained the stew. Newton was very ill for some days; there is no doubt



that he had swallowed a large amount of arsenic, most of which his stomach had rejected; there could be little doubt that the arsenic was in the stew. Mrs. Newton had white arsenic in her possession; which she had bought, she said, to kill fleas, by washing ticks and fleas in a solution of it. She told lies about this arsenic; about the prevalence of fleas; about the place where she had bought the stew. There were several other suspicious circumstances. She had pawned her husband's clothes; she would have got 8l. from a club if he had died. It came out in evidence, that the prisoner went to a druggist's to purchase mercury, not arsenic: a boy of seventeen—an "assistant"—supplied her with a quarter of a pound of arsenic instead of mercury—"mercury and arsenic," said this well-taught youth, "are the same thing." A teaspoonful of arsenic would kill a person. Mr. Stone, an analytical chemist, was examined. He said, three or four grains of arsenic would cause death to a man. The Judge: What would a teaspoonful do?—Witness: Poison twenty or thirty people.—The Judge (to the jury): You will remember that the druggist's boy said a teaspoonful would poison an adult. Mr. Sowler ably defended the prisoner. He pointed out that no motive of lewdness, inconstancy, or anything of that kind had been shown; nothing but the supposed desire to get 8l. But if the prisoner had killed her husband she would have been left without any support for herself and two children, and she about to become a mother again. It had been proved that the Newtons lived comfortably together. He pointed out that the prisoner had not intended to buy, and did not know she had arsenic in her possession; she had asked the druggist's boy for mercury, and she had told her husband she meant to buy mercury to kill fleas. If Newton was poisoned with arsenic, in the stew, was it not highly probable that it had occurred accidentally, the stew having been poured into a basin in which some solution of arsenic had been left? The jury quickly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The foreman then called the attention of Mr. Justice Willes to the reprehensible practice of selling poisons indiscriminately. The Judge said—"Gentlemen, you can't feel more strongly than I do, to use your own language, the very reprehensible practice which exists of selling poisons, as has been proved in this case. It is really a practice which one would have expected to find in this country the last of any in the world; and that, in a country where human life is most valuable and the most protected, we should have these poison-shops selling these deadly poisons, arsenic, for instance, under a slang name, is truly monstrous. I am very much obliged to you for mentioning this matter, and I can only express the hope that those who have the power of altering the law will attend to your remarks."

**THE BOLTON POISONING CASE.**—At the same assizes, on Friday, Betsey M'Mullen was charged, on the coroner's inquisition, with the wilful murder of her husband, Daniel M'Mullen, at Bolton, by administering to him repeated doses of antimony. The prisoner, who appeared in deep mourning, pleaded not guilty. The deceased had sometimes drunken outbreaks. The last was on the 7th of June, and continued until the 11th. From that day to the 21st he was perfectly well. Prisoner, deceased, and a servant resided in the house. On the 21st he began to complain of a pain and burning about the stomach. The prisoner sent for a medical man, who treated him for indigestion. The symptoms became worse and worse. On the 24th the maid-servant made a communication, by reason of which another medical man was called in, and it was arranged that neither servant nor prisoner could either prepare or administer food for deceased. He continued, nevertheless, to suffer from the symptoms, and on the 2nd of July death took place. A post-mortem examination was made. Mr. Watson, analytical chemist, found the liver, spleen, and intestines saturated with antimony; but in the stomach none was found. The case for the prosecution ended on Friday, and Saturday was occupied with the defence. William Taggart, assistant to Mr. Dorrian, stated that when the latter accused the prisoner of having administered antimony to her husband, she denied that she had done so, though afterwards she said she had given him "quietness," which she had obtained at Mr. Simpson's. Mr. Simpson, who is a druggist, said they made up papers of "quietness," which they sold to women for their husbands, at 1d. each, and when the prisoner came to his shop, she asked for a "quietness" powder. Another witness, named Lee, said the prisoner went to see a fortune-teller at Bolton, and that the deceased had effected an insurance for 100l. in the Prince of Wales Insurance Company's office, and had paid 1l. 9s. 11d., and six quarters since. Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, in his speech for the defence, contended that there was no assignable motive for the prisoner's seeking to get rid of her husband. The prosecution sought to prove that the husband and wife lived on bad terms, but they had only quoted two instances of brawling during a married life of seventeen years. She simply administered the powder, in accordance with the vulgar notion, to cure her husband of drunkenness. With the fact that this "quietness" was sold glaringly and frequently, and used for the purpose described, was it not revolting to think of convicting the prisoner of murder. The jury, after an absence of two hours and a half, returned a verdict of manslaughter, the foreman stating that they had taken a merciful view of the case. On Monday, Mr. Justice Willes passed sentence on the prisoner. He said—

It appeared that you were in the habit of administering it to your husband from time to time up to a period shortly before his death. There is strong evidence, and evidence, too, which satisfies my mind, that you went on administering after the doctors were called in; and one fact is certain—when your husband was within three days of his death, when his life might have hung upon

your word, you denied, when you were asked by the doctors, that you had given him anything at all. Therefore, if you did not cause the death of your husband by wilful acts of yours, at least you have, from time to time, administered to him this poison in a mean and furtive manner. . . . I cannot look upon your administering this drug as having been done with a good motive. I believe you must have given it for the purpose of saving yourself trouble with him, for the purpose of preventing him from committing acts of violence, reckless of what consequences it might produce upon his constitution. I repeat what I said on Saturday, that for a woman to administer drugs to her husband without his knowledge and consent, for any purpose, is to me odious, hateful, wholly inconsistent with the duty of a wife, most reprehensible, and when it produces the death of the husband, to be punished by the law. I think it not only a great offence in you—I think it not only a case of death produced by a gross breach of social duty in its most important aspect—the duty of a wife to her husband; but I think also there is another reason why I cannot abstain from pronouncing upon you the utmost sentence which the law accords for manslaughter; and it is this—You, yourself, in your own case, for the purpose of saving your own life, put forward and asserted, and at least it is not unjust to take it as a fact against yourself, and I am afraid there is too much reason, upon the evidence, for coming to the conclusion, without your stating it, that there is amongst a numerous class of women this most noxious and hateful practice. I think it necessary, therefore, not only in consequence of the offence which you have committed, but also because a signal example is necessary, to put an end to such a usage, to pass upon you the extreme sentence of manslaughter.

His lordship then sentenced her to transportation for life. The prisoner exhibited the utmost indifference during the delivery of this solemn address, and she was removed from the dock without a change passing over her features.

**A YOUNG BOY, THOMAS CHELEY**, sixteen years of age, was committed for trial at Worship-street, on Monday, for deliberately attempting to assassinate one of his companions. It appears in evidence that the prisoner and a boy named Collinson, with others, were together in Shoreditch on the afternoon of the 27th of July last, when Collinson knocked off Cheley's cap. Cheley lost his temper, and declared "he should rue the day," and went away. Two hours afterwards he was seen dodging behind Collinson, suddenly rushed at him, stabbed him in the throat, and ran away. The boy, severely wounded, was taken off to the hospital, and the young assassin soon after captured. When taken he acknowledged the deed at once.

**HEAVY PENALTY UNDER THE FORBES MACKENZIE ACT.**—Mrs. Janet Marshall, Boyndie, has been convicted before the Justices of the Banff Excise Court for selling spirits to young boys on Sunday, without a licence, and fined fifty pounds sterling.

**SERIOUS MERCANTILE FRAUD.**—At the Mansion-house, on Saturday, the Lord Mayor was engaged in the further investigation of a charge of conspiracy and obtaining large sums of money by false and fraudulent pretences, preferred by Mr. John Walker, corrugated iron merchant, of Arthur-street-west and Millwall, against Mr. George Fossey, who has for some years past carried on an extensive business as a timber-merchant in Ferry-road west, Millwall. The defendant surrendered in discharge of his bail, and William Neary, formerly a clerk in the service of the prosecutor, and who was a short time since committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial for embezzling the moneys of his employer, was also charged with being concerned in the conspiracy. The latter defendant, for whose apprehension a warrant had been issued at the last examination, but not executed, surrendered, and was formally given into the custody of Brett, the detective officer, who has for some time past been assisting the prosecutor in the detection of the alleged frauds. Fossey, the timber merchant, and Neary, a clerk of Mr. Walker, are the only persons implicated. The latter charged his employer with larger quantities of timber than had been delivered, and the former received payment for the said excess. It was Neary's duty to copy the entries from the receiving books into the bought book, and he should not have made any entry in the bought book unless it was in the receiving books. The following are some of the false entries made by him: In the bought book there is an entry on the 5th of September of 200 boards. In the receiving book that entry is 200 boards, 3,164ft., and the delivery note is the same,—that means feet run. In the bought book there is an entry made by another clerk named Holland; but in the figures, which are in Neary's writing, it is charged as super feet, which occasions an overcharge of 7l. 5s. In the receiving book, on the 5th of September, 10,925ft. of timber are entered, which entry indicates feet run; but in the bought book it is charged as super feet, which makes an excess of charge of 27l. 16s. On the 7th of September there is an entry of 1,812ft., which indicates feet run, which is moneyed out as super feet in Neary's writing in the bought book; and this makes an overcharge of 4l. 1s. 7d. On the 8th September there is an entry of 1,873ft. run, which is moneyed out by Neary as super feet in the bought book, which occasions an overcharge of 4l. 4s. 3d. On the 9th of September there is an entry of 6,077ft. run entered in the delivery book, and moneyed out in the bought book at an excess of 13l. 13s. 6d. This entry has also been altered by Neary as to the description of the goods. On the same day an entry of 1,795ft., which, by being altered in the bought book, makes an excess of 4l. 0s. 9d. On the 23rd there is an entry in the receiving book of 2,016ft., which has been moneyed out by Neary at an excess of 6l. 0s. 11d. There is on the same day another entry of 2,040ft. run, which is moneyed out at an excess of 4l. 11s. 10d. On the 26th there is an entry of 1,829ft. run, which is moneyed out by Neary at an excess of 3l. 3s. 4d. On the 29th there is an

entry of 1,228ft. run, which is moneyed out at an excess of 4l. 2s. 4d. The case was sent for trial in a superior court. Liberty of bail was granted to both defendants, but Neary, in default, was imprisoned.

### Literature.

*The English Bible: a History of the Translations of the Holy Scriptures into the English Tongue.* By Mrs. H. C. CONANT. London: Trübner and Co.

Mrs. CONANT—an American lady—has in this volume supplied a valuable popular work on one of the most interesting of subjects. It is based on a thorough and diligent study of the great works and original authorities necessary to the treatment of the subject. It is no mere abridgment or compilation; but an independent, carefully-prepared, and excellently-written work. It is intended for general readers, and not for scholars, and so its purpose is limited to giving "such an account of the early English versions and revisions as may give a clear idea of their origin and leading characteristics, and of the general influence of each in moulding the religious history of the English race." Its conciseness and popular character have not been attained by sacrificing fulness and accuracy; but by a complete digestion and arrangement of the materials, so as to secure full historical and personal details, without irregular digressions and overlying explanations and comments. It is in these respects that it differs from Christopher Anderson's otherwise most admirable *Annals*. As a specimen of its thoughtfulness and pleasing manner, we extract a brief passage from the chapter on "The Influence of Wicliffe's Version":—

"From the nations speaking the English tongue, Wicliffe's version has claims to grateful reverence, which have never yet been fully appreciated. England's first Bible, it was for a hundred and thirty years her only one. Not only so, but it constituted her earliest popular literature. For, with the exception of Wicliffe's own writings, it was the first book of any magnitude ever written in the English language. The noble Saxon of our forefathers—displaced at the Conquest by Latin as the language of books, and by Norman-French as that of polite life—became the badge of degradation and servitude. The ENGLISH into which it gradually changed, by a mixture with Latin and French, had, in process of time, so far regained the ancient rights of the vernacular, as to be, at this period, the spoken language of the great body of the people. Yet in such contempt was it still held, that scarcely an attempt had been made to use it in composition, till Wicliffe, with his great heart of love for the people, laid hold of it as the vehicle of religious instruction. He took the rude elements directly from the lips of the despised ploughmen, mechanics, and tradesmen. He gave it back to them in all its unadorned, picturesque simplicity; but fused by the action of his powerful mind into a fitting instrument of thought, and enriched with the noblest literature which the world has produced; the utterances of inspired poets, prophets, and apostles, the inimitable histories, narratives, and portraiture, through which Divine wisdom has told the sublime story of Providence and redemption.

"What seeds were those then sown in the virgin soil of the common English mind? What must have been the quickening of intellectual life, in a community where the Book of books furnished almost the only aliment of the hungry soul? . . . The more deeply we enter into the circumstances and spirit of the times, the stronger will grow the conviction, that this first English Bible must have been like an awakening breath from heaven, the beginning of days to the common people of England. . . . But this ancient version has yet another claim on our regard. It furnished, for all time, the type and pattern of THE ENGLISH BIBLE. In the century and a half during which it was the well-spring of the religious life of England—that long dark day, when persecution kept the flock of Jesus Christ fast by the source of strength and consolation—its homely, child-like, expressive phraseology had become too deeply hallowed in the English mind as the medium of inspiration, ever again to be dissevered from it. A comparison with the subsequent versions which have found favour with the common people, will show them to be, in this respect, all offsprings of this parent stock. Improved in many important particulars, so as to reflect with greater exactness the sense of the inspired originals, they are yet substantially, in form and manner, but reproductions of that in which our unlettered forefathers first read the revelation of God. Nay, I think it will be the feeling of many readers, that, while they are thus superior in correctness and in adaptation to more cultivated periods, yet in graphic, nervous force, in a certain untamed vigour, and a raciness of flavour which belongs to the youth of language, the patriarchal version has never been quite equalled. It was, to use Lord Bacon's beautiful illustration of a kindred point, "the first crush of the grape." When, moreover, we remark how intelligible it remains to the present day, how much more near is its phraseology to our own language of common life than that even of Chaucer, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that it was this book, pre-eminently, which gave shape and fashion to our mother tongue, and, by its continually increasing spread, gradually smouldered into permanent uniformity the language of the people.

"Thus, in a threefold sense, did England's first Bible become the central point of English history. The tree which Wicliffe planted has clasped with its ever-lengthening roots the life of five centuries."

Mrs. Conant's account of Tyndale and his labours is exceedingly full and interesting. The chapter on King James's Bible is also a very just and appropriate one, critically as well as historically. The merits of our common version are fully and discriminately recognised; and while the facts brought to view are certainly calculated to



"dissipate the mysterious halo which two and a half centuries have gathered round it," and may thus "diminish the blind fondness of our regard," they also fairly exhibit its "indisputable claims on our intelligent affection and veneration." It is admitted that "its general manner could not be changed for the better;" and that "it is at least certain that the English mind, long accustomed to a style so in unison with the simple majesty of the inspired original, will be slow to accept of any version conceived in a totally different spirit." Yet, Mrs. Conant writes in the interests of "Bible revision;" and, although she makes no reference to the labours of the "American Bible Union," appears to have in view the commendation to the public of its present thoughtfully-planned and carefully-prepared efforts. She points to "the accumulated results of more than two hundred years of the most profound and brilliant scholarship the world has known; not one ray of which has yet been allowed to shine through the English Bible;" and, owning that the question of the age, and of each successive age, is, "How to preserve it in undecaying vitality and undiminished power," she asks:—

"Is it possible that a version which embodies none of these results of modern scholarship can long command the public confidence? Is it not to be feared that the English Bible, so long the chief element of Anglo-Saxon progress, may gradually relax its grasp on the popular life; to be honoured at length rather as a monument of the past, than as the living power which penetrates and controls the age?"

Whether or no it be desirable, as Mr. Harness and others in this country maintain, that a Royal Commission should issue for the revision of the Scriptures as "appointed to be read in churches," is a question needing to be discussed much more profoundly and comprehensively than it has been as yet, before any decision is arrived at. At present we incline to leave the work to scholarship and the churches—to be taken up by voluntary zeal; as the best of our own early versions were produced by individual learning and piety, and as the American Bible Union has shown how much may be done by a voluntary combination of Christian scholars in such an undertaking. If anything be done "by authority" with the common version, we should wish the text to be preserved, on historical grounds as much as on religious; and a full and complete body of marginal readings, containing the latest results of scholarship, to be given in place of the present totally useless collection of "references and parallels."

*The Austrian Dungeons in Italy. A Narrative of Fifteen Months' Imprisonment and Final Escape from the Fortress of S. Giorgio. By FELICE ORSINI. Translated from the Unpublished MS., by J. M. WHITE. London: Routledge and Co.*

THE name of Felice Orsini has become familiar to all Englishmen interested in the Italian cause. Those who cannot award approbation to the *revolutionist*, will be unable to deny sympathy and admiration to the large-souled, noble, and heroic man. His has been a short life; yet, tried by any standards, he has run a great and startling career. His errors as a politician may be enormous, and his views of the future of Italy impracticable; but his self-devotion expiates his error, and his great sufferings for a great aim impart to his views the majesty of his own daring and fortitude. Whether, in morality as well as in Austrian law, he has been guilty of "crimes" in the pursuit of the great object of his life—Italian renovation—we do not undertake to pronounce:—the life of a professed revolutionist is hardly likely to stand out in unstained purity and rectitude in the light of that Christianity which is our rule and measure of all things. But when his deeds are condemned, and his principles refuted—if it happen that such ought to be the case with each,—Orsini shall have honour from us as a sincere and devoted patriot, full of honest conviction, generous impulse, resolved purpose, and great-hearted endurance, all consecrated, in a self-emptying and lofty spirit, to the service of his beloved but oppressed and degraded country.

This narrative is one of the most exciting and thrilling personal histories that has been put on record in this generation. It reveals some of the secrets of that horrible system of spies, military tribunals, dungeons, tortures, and deaths, by means of which Austria keeps her cruel and ruthless heel on the necks of the populations subject to her rule. Whatever may be an English judgment on the Italian cause, and its patriots and martyrs, there can be but one feeling in a true English heart in reading this exposure of a rule and system the most faithless, tyrannical, and wicked, that ever cursed a civilised land. If Orsini's statements be true—and there are only too abundant reasons for believing them to be so—the very name of Austria (that is, of the Government and system prevailing in Austria,) should excite horror, hatred, and loathing in every virtuous and humane mind. It is terrible to learn what *is* in Austria; it is infinitely more terrible to think what *will be*, and *must be*, when

the day of reckoning comes, as come it surely will, to a dynastic power which thus tramples on peoples, outrages humanity, and defies the eternal laws of heaven.

We cannot undertake to sketch the life of Felice Orsini, or even to give an account of the contents of his narrative. That we may draw our readers to the book, we make an extract or two: from which they will see that it is written with uncommon power and expressiveness:—alas! that so much of this literary excellence should be due to a vivid and never-to-be-effaced remembrance of an experience so strangely horrible:—but Signor Orsini's pen might evidently have been dedicated to his country's literature, with fair prospects of fame, if his enemies had not compelled its devotion simply to his country's wrongs. Here is a glimpse of the dungeons Austria appoints to her Political Criminals:—

"We entered Vienna on the 17th January, and I was imprisoned in the Polizei House. I was ill and thoroughly exhausted with all that I had undergone on the journey. What the cold was, may be imagined from the fact that the waters of the Danube were frozen. I had travelled the whole way in open conveyances, being allowed neither to take rest nor to warm myself in any way, whereas the gendarmes were warmly clad, and were relieved every five or six hours at the different stations. Of much that happened, I understood nothing; sometimes I thought I had lost my senses. I felt no desire for food, and replied to the questions put to me by the gendarmes by a shake of the head. Never in my life had I before found myself reduced to such a state.

"The Polizei House is the place where the prisoners are confined previous to their examination by the Special Commission, and while they are subject only to the police, since as yet no charges are proved against them. The building adapted for this purpose is an ancient convent, and care has been taken to make the cells as uncomfortable and secure as possible. The moment a prisoner is brought to this place he is stripped naked and searched, after which, his cravat and hat being taken from him, he is huddled in with other prisoners, the regulations being that none shall remain alone. The cell to which I was conducted, was long and narrow; scarcely a gleam of light entered the small grated windows; some sacks of straw lay on the floor, black with dirt, and some filthy rags for all covering. On entering this den, I felt suffocated by the awful stench arising from the unemptied utensils that stood about the floor. I asked for a clean sack of straw, well knowing that a fresh one is appropriated to each new comer. I was told that I must be content with what I could find. Flinging myself down on one, all dressed as I was, in a very short time I was swarming with vermin. They brought us black bread and a thin water soup, together with a piece of meat; an attempt to eat this latter immediately brought on a fit of vomiting.

"When I was sent to the criminal prisons, I hoped to fare better. I was put into cell 51, in company with five thieves; it was twenty-four feet by twelve; it was the best in the whole prison; nevertheless, what with the cold, the filth, the vermin, and the stench, any man accustomed to common decency must have gone mad in a very short space of time. I thought I should have become an idiot, nor did I escape from a state of the wildest irritation until so prostrate with weakness and fever that I was indifferent to everything around me. While the five thieves slept and played dice, which they manufactured out of their bread, I lay shivering on the straw with rheumatic fever, never closing my eyes day or night. The food here was worse than at the Polizei House, consisting chiefly of water scarcely thickened with flour, called in Austria *mellepeisen*. The water itself was too loathsome to drink,—moreover, we had but one drinking-cup among us, and that, as often as not, was full of worms. The very air was poisonous to breathe. The turnkeys were drunken, brutal wretches; they dealt out blows and kicks profusely, and, on the least provocation, would carry off a prisoner to the bastinado.

"Passing from my cell to the Examination Hall, I often saw a poor victim stretched on the *cavalletto*, a bench about eight feet in length, with his face downwards. By means of a moveable vice in the centre, the body is screwed down, so that the patient cannot stir; the arms are stretched above the head, and the wrists fastened to irons on either side the bench; the legs are stretched out, and likewise fastened with irons at the ankle, so that the foot remains beyond the bench. A corporal, chosen for strength and brutality, stands to the left of the victim, and commences administering the torture thus: holding the switch aloft in his right hand, he swings it across his victim and up to the left with as much force as he can muster, saying, *ein* (one); returning to the right he says, *zwei* (two); and again to the left, *drei* (three); these three strokes are only counted as one blow, whose numbers vary according to the supposed crime of the sufferer. At this operation the inspector and two turnkeys, together with a surgeon and the judge by whose orders the bastinado is administered, are present. If the victim speaks, the flogging is suspended to note down his depositions.

At the conclusion of the operation the surgeon examines him, and he is borne back to his sack of straw. If he has remained firm in his refusal to confess, the punishment is renewed on the following day.

The whole account of Orsini's escape from the fortress of S. Giorgio is, as we have intimated, a very exciting story. In some unaccountable manner, which, of course, this book does not disclose to the Austrian bloodhounds, he became possessed of a *saw*. With this, by the work of moments at intervals, through many weeks, he succeeded in cutting through the seven bars of the inner grating of his cell, so that they could be removed at pleasure. Next, he cut through one bar of an outer grating, and removed the mortar from between the bricks at its side, so that they could be pulled out when a favourable moment for escape came. Having encountered extraordinary difficulties, and passed through hazards of discovery of the most curious and remarkable kind, in effecting these preparations, he, one

night, made a rope of his sheets, tied up a few things in a bundle and let them down, and then descended himself, from a height of above a hundred feet, the last twenty of which, through the shortness of the rope, he was compelled to drop, and so fell, wounded and stunned, into the fosse of the castle. The obstacles were not then over,—there was an almost inaccessible wall to climb, there were sentinels to be carefully eluded, and the poor Signor was lame, almost helpless,—and the day was dawning!—all hope of salvation left him: but—

"As day dawned, I rose and tried to walk, if only to get a little warmth into my leg, the torture being almost unendurable, and the knee frightfully swollen. All round the castle the track of my footsteps remained. At five A.M. the gates were opened, and a youth of about twenty was the first to pass. I called to him and entreated him to help me out of the ditch, saying that I had got drunk the night before, and so had fallen in. He passed on, taking no notice whatever of my entreaties; two others followed, saying, 'Povero Signore,' and looking down into the fosse, 'if we attempt to help you, we shall only get ourselves into trouble, and do you no good,' and they too went on their way. The next that passed stopped at my call; I threw them the cord, they took it, and I was about to ascend by it, when suddenly they let go. Other people were passing! As for me, all hopeless and fearless as I was, I put the same question to every passer-by. It would at that moment have been utterly indifferent to me if some of them had given the alarm.

"Presently came a peasant lad of robust and careless aspect.

"Give me a helping hand," said I, 'I have fallen down.' Without further ado, he took hold of the cord, and I tried to rise, but not being strong enough to bear my weight, I said to him, 'Call another.'

"It being Sunday, there were many passers to and from the city. Two took hold of the cord, and by gigantic efforts, not without cutting myself with the stones, I reached the top, and then these two men, taking hold of me underneath the armpits, landed me safely on the ground. Had they lost an instant, I must have fallen back into the ditch, for I was utterly incapable of a single effort more.

"All this happened at a quarter to six A.M., in broad daylight. At six the turnkeys would enter my cell and discover my flight!

"Once safely on the high road, I turned to thank my saviours, saying—

"Understand what you have done; I am a political prisoner!"

"The people near us made off at once.

"They are coming after you," said one of the two.

"I cannot stand upright," I answered, 'and I must pass this bridge.'

"They threw the cord into the lake; I followed them, looking behind me at every step. I limped along as best I could; I was covered with mud and dust, my hands were all bleeding; they were about ten paces from me at starting, but so slowly could I get along, that they were fifty ahead of me when they reached the other side of the bridge.

"That bridge! its length seemed eternal. As I reached the other side, I glanced as by instinct to the left, and there was the gaunt black scaffolding to which the condemned ones pass. 'Here Calvi passed,' I thought; 'and here I yet may pass, for I am by no means through my perils.' I limped on between the sentinels who guard the bridge, and when we were out of their sight, the two men waited for me to join them.

"Whither did they conduct me? All round the lake are cane-fields, and in one of these I concealed myself, sunk up to my waist in mire, until the evening. Where I then went, or who helped me, I leave to the Austrian police to discover. Let it suffice them to know, that such is the intense hate of the Lombards for their Austrian spoilers, that any native of the Lombardo-Venetian soil would have done as much for me, or for any other prisoner escaped from their clutches. From my soul I thank those brave peasant lads, who knowingly risked their all to help me in my hour of need."

With this we may leave the book to the attention it is sure to command.

### Cleanings.

The only things you can safely put off until tomorrow are idleness and vice.

General Tom Thumb's box of jewels and presents has been stolen. It is valued at 20,000 dollars.

The greater the difficulty, the more glory is there in surmounting it. Skillful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.

Several shooting parties have been organised in Paris and elsewhere, to proceed to Algeria; one party will remain three weeks in Africa.

The *Nord* states that the Countess de Barnim (Fanny Elssler) has gone to London to meet Prince Adalbert of Prussia, whosemorganatic wife she is.

Fruit jellies may be preserved from mouldiness by covering the surface one-fourth of an inch deep with fine pulverised loaf sugar. Thus protected, they will keep in good condition for ten years.

The steamer Northern Indiana was recently burnt on Lake Erie: when the life-preservers were required to save the people on board, it was found that many had been rendered useless by the lady passengers having used them as pincushions!

A Glasgow paper reports that a patent has been granted for a discovery, whereby stone, after undergoing a certain process, may be converted into paper. The patentee is Mr. Edward Greenless, a marble cutter in Glasgow.

An old cynic, at a concert the other night, read in the programme the title of a song, viz., "Oh, give me a cot in the valley I love." Reading it over attentively, the old fellow finally growled, "Well, if I had my choice, I should ask for a bedstead."

Miss Jessie Meriton White has applied at King's College, London, for permission to become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine



The Senate have submitted the case for the opinion of counsel as to whether their charter enables them to grant the application.

The following is one stanza of a patriotic poem that appears in the *Indiana Democrat*:—

Keep your eye fixed on the American eagle  
Whom we as the proud bird of destiny hail;  
For that wise fowl you never can inveigle,  
By depositing salt on its venerable tail.

A lady writes from Newport, an American watering place: "We have to dress about nine times a day here. First, we put on a dress to dress in. Then we are ready for breakfast. After that we dress for the beach, then for the bath, then for dinner, then for the drive, then for the ball, and then for the bed. If that isn't being put through a regular course of dimity and diamonds, then I am no judge of such performances."

The house in which Moore was born is now a whiskey shop; Burn's native cottage is a public-house; Shelley's house, at Great Marlow, a beer-shop; the spot where Scott was born is occupied by a building used for a similar purpose; and even Coleridge's residence at Nether Stowey, the very house in which the poet composed his sweet "Ode to the Nightingale," is now an ordinary beer-house. A house also in which James Montgomery lived for forty years at Sheffield is a beer-shop.

A Chicago paper tells of a young man who was wellnigh being ruined by a legacy left him a few years since by his father. It was 25,000 dollars; and the career he ran in Chicago made him a pauper, and a miserable broken-down loafer, who was, from a liberal sowing of wild oats, reaping a most abundant crop of repentance. In this mood and tense it was announced to him that a deceased uncle had left him 30,000 dollars. "Oh, dear!" was his exclamation: "have I got to go through all this again? It'll kill me, just as sure as shooting! It is no use to fight against fate—they are bound to ruin me!"

The French, says a late letter from Balaklava, have had a great *miss* at Sebastopol. "They were in charge of the church there for some months and never found any treasure; it was supposed to be carried away. But this being against the old traditional custom of Russia, it was thought strange, and once it was hinted some English soldiers had got hold of it. Such, however, was not the case. When the Russians came back they dug a hole and found it all safe near the altar. It was composed of gold plate and diamonds for the head gear of the priests, and its supposed value is from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* This will be no pleasant satisfaction to the Zouaves, who had been sleeping in it, I believe, for some time and never found it out. It was valued by a man well conversant with such articles, and he makes it also what I state. The priests were in such joy that they were not afraid to show it to any one, and we all had a peep at it before it was taken away elsewhere with a guard of honour, all singing at its restoration."

The American papers record a very singular marriage. A young man residing in Bordentown, who was under an engagement of marriage with a young lady, died on Friday last. Both the gentleman and lady, as well as their parents, were believers in the doctrines of the Spiritualists, and notwithstanding the death of the former it was determined that the marriage should take place between the disembodied spirit of the young man and the living breathing body of his affianced bride. Accordingly, on Sunday, the marriage ceremony was performed between the clay cold corpse and the warm, blooming bride. It is understood that this was in strict compliance with the directions of the spirit of the bridegroom. The devotion of the lady to the spirit or the memory of her lover carried her through this trying ceremony without faltering, but it must lead to unhappiness, for she no doubt considers herself as the wife of one whom she shall meet in the body no more. Her heart lies in the grave with him who should have been her guide and protector. Among all the singular things recorded of the Spiritualists, we have met with nothing parallel to this.

#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE RUSSIAN LAPLANDERS.—Most of them had aquiline noses. Their dress was a long loose surtout. The women had a head-dress of a conical shape. There was something of a very Oriental cast about their looks. They were mostly dark-featured, and their limbs were supple and active. Great was the wonderment, and loud and shrill the vociferations which hailed our arrival among these uncanny-looking creatures. A fishing-rod and reel were clearly instruments as strange to them as a crossbow would be to a modern artilleryman. When our men explained to them, in an unintelligible jargon, that we were going to catch salmon with the fly, they laughed discordantly, and at the same time shook their heads incredulously. Selecting a hole just below a large stone in the rapid, I threw my fly into it. None but one careless of the consequences would perhaps have ventured to risk his tackle in such a spot. If I hooked a fish, where on earth was I to land him? and if he went down the stream, which of course he would, how, in the name of all the fishermen from Isaac Walton downwards, could I ever manage to follow him without breaking my legs, if not my neck? The torrent was crowded with great stones, so was the bank. At the first throw I hooked a salmon. He hesitated for a moment or two, and then shot into a hole a few yards below. Reader, who art accustomed to the smooth sward that lines the Lentwardine or Wye, with a quiet, business-like fellow who carries your landing-net, picture to yourself your humble servant standing among a group of savages, frantic with eagerness and delight, and

screaming in unison with the roaring waters. Standing, did I say? See me now jumping from stone to stone, expecting every moment to break my rod and line, if not my bones. Yet on I hurried, like Mazeppa's horse, with the unearthly Laps hard upon my heels. Luckily, I was shod in comargos, which, from having no soles, are admirably adapted for such work, the foot taking much better hold than our shooting-boots, with their stiff hobnailed soles. Being dressed with a mixture of tar and oil, they are very easy to the foot. Fortunately, I escaped uninjured; and what is more, bagged my fish.—*The Oxonian in Norway.*

A NORWEGIAN WEDDING.—Fosmoen, the house in which we are, lies not more than three hundred yards from the Bardu Fall. Last year, when we arrived here, the people were in a state of much excitement, a rare thing with these quiet Norwegians, except on the occasion of a wedding, and this was one. It was just as if a stone had been thrown into a standing pool. The younger son, Ole, had found for himself a help-mate, and the bridal party went down the river in great state to the parish church, which is only twelve miles off. Their conveyance was a ten-oared boat; which accommodated forty people. From the solitary farm-houses, that here and there dot the banks of the midst of the forest, rifle-shots were fired as the procession passed to and fro. On their return to Fosmoen, the chief actors in the scene drank from a vast bowl of milk, which was brought to them outside the threshold. Coffee was then served. After supper, the guests were stowed away in various sleeping places. This was not so easy, as they were not less than one hundred in number. For ourselves, we took up our abode at a distant farmhouse. Next day, at six P.M., we went to greet the bride, and were amused at the scene that presented itself. The guests, it should be observed, had been eating and drinking all day with little intermission. But this, as we were told, was the "culmination point," or culminating point of the festivities, when the coping-stone, so to say, was placed on the entertainment, and the mistress of the house surpassed herself in catering for the guests. In the largest "stue" (room) of the house, the floor of which was strewn with fresh juniper sprigs, were ranged, parallel to each other, three long tables; two of which were beset by peasant women of all ages, dressed in the very best homespun of various colours; while the third was entirely occupied by male visitors. On all public occasions, the sexes are kept well apart in this country—this according best with their simple notions of propriety. Outside the doors was a crowd of persons, ready to relieve guard at the first vacancy. We were immediately marched to the seat of honour, at the top of one of the tables, and placed next the priest. Once seated, I had an opportunity of looking around me. Conversation, if it had been going on, was no longer brisk; the feast of reason and the flow of soul knew no place here. As far as merriment was concerned, it might rather have been a funeral feast than a bridal. The only sounds that struck my ear, were the clattering of plates and clattering of jaws. And such viands! At the top of each table was a capacious wooden vessel of bridal porridge—i.e., rye and barley stir-about floating in hot butter. Next to this came a bowl of milk; next a similar vessel full of salted salmon of last year's catching; below these were a pile of fladbrod, nearly a yard in diameter; and then a castle of butter placed on a wooden stand, an edifice of about two feet in height. Such was the fare repeated in exactly the same order up and down the tables; there being about four editions of these dainties at each board. Although the very sight of the delicacies almost turned my stomach, I must fain dip a wooden spoon into the bridal porridge, and swallow a lump of it, and then into the milk, and do likewise; after the most approved Norwegian fashion. Our arrival gradually introduced a little life into the scene. Or, perhaps, it was that the important business of eating had been settled satisfactorily. At first, whispers began to be exchanged among the women; while some of the young girls, whose chief attractions were clear healthy skins, and white teeth, stole sidelong peeps towards the place where we sat enthroned side by side with his reverence. On a stool, in the middle of the room, sat the bride; a pleasing damsel with light blue eyes, and flaxen hair; the bridegroom, a stalwart fellow standing beside her. She wore no crown, or bridal belt, or tippet decked with silver and gold ornaments, such as are customary in the south and west of Norway.—*Ibid.*

SEA GRANDEURS.—There is a peculiar charm about the sea; it is always the same, yet never monotonous. Mr. Gosse has well observed, that you soon get tired of looking at the loveliest field, but never of the rolling waves. The secret, perhaps, is that the field does not seem alive; the sea is life-abounding. Profoundly mysterious as the field is, with its countless forms of life, the aspect does not irresistibly and at once coerce the mind to think of subjects so mysterious and so awful as the aspect of the sea does—it carries with it no ineradicable associations of terror and awe, such as are borne in every murmur of old ocean, and thus is neither so terrible nor so suggestive. As we look from the cliffs, every wave has its history; every swell keeps up suspense; will it break now, or will it melt into that larger wave? And then the log which floats so aimlessly on its back, and now is carried under again, like a drowning wretch—is it the fragment of some ship which has struck miles and miles away, far from all help and all pity, unseen except of Heaven, and no messenger of its agony to earth except this log, which floats so buoyantly on the tide? We may weave some such tragic story, as we idly watch the fluctuating advance of the dark log; but whatever we weave, the story will not be wholly tragic, for the beauty and serenity of the scene are sure to assert their influence. O mighty and unfathomable

sea! O terrible familiar! O grand and mysterious passion! In thy gentleness thou art terrible when sleep smiles on thy scarcely quiet-heaving breast; in thy wrath and thunder thou art beautiful! By the light of rising or of setting suns, in gray dawn or garish day, in twilight or in sullen storms of darkness, ever and everywhere beautiful; the poets have sung of thee, the painters have painted thee; but neither the song of the poet, nor the cunning of the painter's hand, has more than caught faint reflexes of thy incommunicable grandeur, and loveliness inexhaustible!—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SPECIMENS OF SIAMESE LITERATURE.—The literature of Siam is in the form of both prose and verse, and is divided into sacred and profane; the first being in the vulgar tongue, and the last in Pali. M. Pallegoix has given translations of some specimens of the popular literature. The following are examples of Siamese proverbs: "When you go to the forest, do not leave your axe behind you."—"Do not place your bark across the current of the river."—"The elephant, although he have four legs, yet sometimes trips; and a man, however learned, is liable to make mistakes."—"If you land, you may encounter a tiger: if you continue in your boat, you may fall upon a crocodile."—"Nobility implies but pedigree, but manners the man."—"If a dog bite you, do not bite the dog in return."—"Why should a man fear the rain who dwells under the sky?" The following is a Siamese fable: "Avarice is an enemy to property and may even lead to death. A certain hunter was in the practice of shooting elephants, for the nourishment of his wife and children. One day he discharged his bow at an elephant, which, struck by his arrow and maddened by the pain of the wound, pursued him in order to kill him. The hunter, in order to escape, ascended a white ant-hill, on which lay a snake that bit him. Enraged, he slew the snake. The elephant continued to pursue, but the arrow, by which he had been struck, being a poisoned one, he fell dead close to the ant-hill; and the hunter himself died of the bite of the snake, leaving his bow still strung. Meanwhile, a wolf, in search of prey, came to the spot, and rejoiced exceedingly at what he saw before him. 'Behold me rich, for this turn,' said he, 'for good fortune has befallen me. The elephant will last me three months—the man seven days—and I will make two meals of the snake. But,' added he, 'Why should I allow the bow-string to be wasted? Better that I eat it first to appease my hunger.' Thus meditating, he bit the string; and the bow rebounding broke his skull, and he perished on the spot."—The following is given as the translation of a Siamese poem: "The pains which men endure in this world are a thousandfold less than those the wicked shall undergo in the infernal regions; there the king of hell shall torment them cruelly. The wicked man shall be immured and loaded with an iron ruff and fetters, on account of the crimes he committed in this world, when, pitiless, he cast others into fetters. He shall be made to lie on a bed of red-hot iron—he shall be transfixed, and die, and be born again seven times in a day. Rapacious of bribes, he has not feared lying; his tongue shall be torn out, because he had judged unjustly. When he was a judge on earth, he used menaces to extort gold; and obtaining it, he decided in favour of the guilty, making falsehood pass for truth. When he dies, assuredly he shall not escape vengeance; he has not spoken truth, and for this he shall be thrown into hell, there to remain for a long duration. He has not seen his own crime; he has despised the laws of his forefathers, and, on this account, dogs of the size of an elephant, and crows and vultures, shall devour his flesh."—*Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands and Adjacent Countries.*

#### BIRTHS.

Aug. 19, at Queen-square, Westminster, the wife of Wm. Atterton, Esq., M.P., of a son.  
Aug. 22, at York-place, Barnsbury-park, the wife of the Rev. T. Seavill, of a son.  
Aug. 23, at Eastwell-park, the Countess of Winchelsea, of a son.  
Aug. 24, at 2, Westbourne-terrace-villas, Westbourne-terrace North, Hyde-park, the wife of HARRY GARDNER, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.  
Aug. 25, at Wrentham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. JOHN BROWNE, B.A., of a son.  
Aug. 25, at Kensington, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE VERNON HOUSMAN, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

July 16, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Doncaster, ARTHUR WEST, lithographer, of Nottingham, to MARY, only daughter of the late SAMUEL WEST, of Warrington.  
July 31, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Stoke Newington, JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, consulting surgeon, of Finsbury-circus, London, to JANE PYNCE, youngest daughter of the late Wm. West, Esq., F.R.S., of Leeds.  
Aug. 19, by licence, at Vicar-lane Chapel, Coventry, by the Rev. John Sibree, JAMES TODD, Esq., of Dublin, to ANN PERRY, fourth daughter of JOSHUA CASE, Esq., of the former city.  
Aug. 19, at St. James's, Exeter, by the Rev. J. C. K. Saunders, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. JOHN TAGO, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Bethnal-green, to SARAH, widow of the late JAMES SCOTT, Esq., of North Tawton, Devon, and youngest daughter of Wm. COLES HUNT, Esq., of St. Sidwell's, Exeter.  
Aug. 20, at the Independent Chapel, Cleckheaton, by the Rev. W. Walters, of Halifax, Mr. Wm. TASELL, of Liverpool, to SARAH, daughter of the late G. P. LYON, Esq., of Liverpool.  
Aug. 21, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. T. Binney, the Rev. J. MEXCALFE WHITE, B.A., of Tibury, Wilts, to ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. SHEPHERD, of Ashampstead, Berks.  
Aug. 21, at Bramcote, Notts, by the Rev. W. Cantrell, ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, Esq., of Derby, son of the Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, of Glasgow, to SUSANNAH, youngest daughter of Wm. CRIPPS, Esq., of Bramcote.  
Aug. 21, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Ryde, GEORGE LAWSON THOMSON, Esq., M.D., younger son of the Rev. ADAM THOMSON, D.D., of Coldstream, to HARRIET, daughter of the late General Sir HENRY WORSLEY, G.C.B., of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

#### DEATHS.

Aug. 19, at her residence, Claremont-place, FRANCES, relict of the late GEORGE MANSELL, Esq., in her ninety-third year.  
Aug. 20, at Hythe, after sixteen years of severe suffering, borne with exemplary Christian fortitude, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of THOMAS REES, LL.D.  
Aug. 21, at his residence, 13, Johnstone-street, Bath, C. W. FULLER, Esq., late of the Bengal H.E.I.C.S., in his fifty-first year, deeply and sincerely regretted.  
Aug. 22, at his residence, Wallingford, Berks, JOHN SPOKES,



Esq., in his sixty-second year, universally esteemed and respected.

Aug. 23, at Haileybury, from the effects of a coup de soleil, within a few days of completing his tenth year, ARTHUR, the oldest child of JOHN ARTHUR BUCKLEY, Esq., of Girdlers' Hall, in the city of London.

Aug. 23, after a lingering and painful suffering of six months, and borne with Christian fortitude, MARY ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of JOHN MAYNARD, and second daughter of JOHN BOULTING, Esq., Arlington street, Camden-town.

Aug. 23, at Whitby, the infant son of PHILIP SALTMARSH, Esq., of Saltmarsh.

Aug. 23, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, of consumption, ISABELLA MARY, the beloved wife of ROBERT GORDON, Esq.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Market has been mainly influenced by the weather, the rains of last week having produced a depressing effect on all securities. Yesterday, there was a decline in Consols, but to-day, chiefly owing to the improved state of the weather, the market revived, and at the close yesterday's decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was fully recovered. Business remains limited. The Money Market continues quiet, and altogether without pressure. Consols are 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Money, and 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the Account. The New Three per Cents. are 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the Reduced, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Exchange-bills, 11s. to 14s. prem. India Stock, 233.

The business transactions in the Foreign Stock Market this morning have been very limited, and prices are without any material alteration. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Spanish Passive, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Turkish Six per Cents., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ . French Three per Cents. are marked 70 50, with the exchange, 25 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. realise 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

In the Railway Share Market to-day a fair amount of business has been done generally at a decline of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on yesterday's rates. Caledonian are 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ . East Anglian, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Eastern Counties, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Northern, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Western, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Brighton, 108 to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ . North Western, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ . South Western, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Midland, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ . North Eastern Berwick, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 84; and South Eastern, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Foreign and Colonial lines are also at lower quotations. East Indian are 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Western of Canada, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Paris and Lyons, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Cobre Copper Mining Shares have advanced to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Joint Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a limited extent, and prices have slightly improved. Bank of Australasia are quoted 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bank of Egypt, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Ottoman Bank, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Union of Australia, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 69.

Miscellaneous Shares have been dull. Canada Government 6 per Cents. are 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mexican and South American, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ . National Discount Company 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Bank of England Returns last issued showed a decrease, though smaller, in the stock of bullion, with a large increase in the other securities, thus showing an increased demand for money; but, at the same time, there was an addition to the other deposits.

The arrivals of the precious metals last week were to the extent of about 465,000*l.*, whilst the exports, so far as they are ascertainable, reached above 640,000*l.*, exclusive of any private shipments to France.

The whole of the 172,000*l.* in gold, ex the Walmer Castle, has been purchased for the Continent. Of the 503,323 *dols.*, or 100,600*l.*, brought in by the Arabia from New York, none remains here. The bulk of this remittance was on continental account.

At a special meeting of the General Screw Steam Company, yesterday, Mr. Raikes Currie in the chair, a resolution was passed authorising a dissolution. A ballot is necessary to ascertain the opinion of the proprietors, as the votes of two-thirds are required for a final decision. At the close of the proceedings this afternoon the ballot was opened. In answer to questions, it was stated that the forfeiture of the deposit paid by the French Clipper Company has arisen from their inability to complete the contract originally entered into. An endeavour was made to gain an extension of time to carry out the proposed arrangement, and the directors of the General Screw Steam Company were anxious, if possible, to accomplish this object. They therefore suggested the payment of a further moderate deposit, but the French company did not avail themselves of the offer. With regard to a subsequent proposal from other parties for the employment of the fleet for a period of two years, the terms may be called remunerative, but the directors have not, under the circumstances, considered it advisable to agree to them.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns for the past week show little alteration, but the general tone is satisfactory, the home demand being everywhere active, while the orders from the United States and Canada are in most cases good. At Manchester the market opened with an improvement, but it was not maintained to the end of the week. The Birmingham

advice describe some partial tendency to a revival in the manufactured iron trade. At Nottingham there has been an increased business with fall transactions for the United States. In the woollen districts there has been much steadiness, and the Irish linen markets continue active, with a tendency to higher prices.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised seven vessels—three to Adelaide, two to Sydney, one to Port Phillip, and one to Hobart Town, with an aggregate capacity of 5,026 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no material variation.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was little change. The total of vessels reported inward from foreign parts was 291, being 9 less than in the previous week, and the number cleared outward was 140, including 25 in ballast, showing a decrease of 22. The number of ships on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 78, being 6 more than the last account. Of these now loading 10 are for Adelaide, 3 for Auckland, 1 for Canterbury, 7 for Geelong, 5 for Hobart Town, 2 for Launceston, 2 for Melbourne, 2 for Moreton Bay, 4 for New Zealand, 19 for Port Phillip, 3 for Portland Bay, 15 for Sydney, 3 for Swan River, 1 for Wellington, and 1 for Warrumbul.

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Ac-	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
count	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Ct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	233	233	233	233	233	233
Bank Stock	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchange-bills	11 pm	13 pm	14 pm	14 pm	14 pm	14 pm
India Bonds	14 pm	15 pm	15 pm	15 pm	15 pm	15 pm
Long Annuities	18 5-16	18 5-16	18 5-16	18 5-16	18 5-16	18 5-16

## The Gazette.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1856.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued . . . . .	£36,379,730	Government Debt, . . . . .	£11,016,100
		Other Securities, . . . . .	3,460,000
		Gold Coin & Bullion, . . . . .	11,804,730
		Silver Bullion, . . . . .	—
	£36,379,730		£36,379,730

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000	Government Securities, . . . . .	£12,010,078
Reserve, 3,450,000	Weighted Annuity, . . . . .	15,370,195
Public Deposits, 4,680,211	Other Securities, . . . . .	6,300,560
Other Deposits, 10,560,407	Notes, . . . . .	630,594
Seven Day and other	Gold and Silver Coin, . . . . .	—
Bills, . . . . .		
	£34,131,727	£34,131,727

August 21, 1856.

J. R. ELSEY, Deputy Cashier.

### Friday, August 22, 1856.

#### BANKRUPT.

COOK, E., Helleston, Norfolk, miller, Sept. 5, Oct. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Chilton and Burton, Chancery-lane.

JOHNSON, W. R., Adelaide-chambers, Gracechurch-street, City, merchant, Sept. 5, Oct. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.

HAWKINS, J., Woolwich, corn dealer, August 30, Oct. 10; solicitor, Mr. Colquhoun, Woolwich.

EYES, A., Judd-place West, New-road, flour factor, Sept. 8, Oct. 11; solicitor, Mr. Selby, Coleman-street, City.

DAVIS, C. E., Woodbine Cottages, Stamford-road, Kingland, wholesale grocer, Sept. 1, Oct. 10; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street, City.

WIGNEY, F., Brighton, stationer, Sept. 8, Oct. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sile-lane; and Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

SMITH, A. S., Walsall, Staffordshire, ironfounder, Sept. 5 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Dugman and Hemmant, Walsall.

JONES, W. S., Tredgar, Monmouthshire, grocer, Sept. 2 and 20; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

M'DONALD, F. B., Bridgwater, Somersetshire, corn dealer, Sept. 1 and 25; solicitors, Mr. King, Bristol; and Messrs. Poole, Bridgwater.

APLESTREE, M. A., Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, innkeeper, Sept. 1 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

ELMOTT, R., Blyth, Northumberland, draper, August 29, Oct. 7; solicitor, Mr. Story, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LOWLE, F., and GARDNER, H., Wellington, Somersetshire, manufacturers, Sept. 4, Oct. 9; solicitors, Mr. Davis, Wellington; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

BLACKBURN, S., and BLACKBURN, E., Little Gomersal, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers, Sept. 5, Oct. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Carr, Gomersal; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

BLANKEN, J., Tetney, Lincolnshire, grocer, Sept. 3 and 24; solicitors, Messrs. Ingoldby and Bell, Louth.

BARLOW, S., Macclesfield, licensed victualler, Sept. 3 and 24; solicitor, Mr. Higginbotham, Macclesfield.

### Tuesday, August 26, 1856.

#### BANKRUPT.

DAVIES, E. J., High-street, Poplar, draper, Sept. 5, Oct. 10; solicitor, Mr. Barrow, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

TURNER, H., Belvidere-terrace, Belvidere-road, licensed victualler, Sept. 6, Oct. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

RICHARDSON, J., Cambridge, tailor, Sept. 8, Oct. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

BANKS, G. W., BANKS, G., and BANKS, R., Bermondsey New-road, printers, Sept. 11, Oct. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Bothamley and Freeman, Coleman-street.

BAYLY, S., Bournemouth, Hampshire, hotel keeper, Sept. 8, Oct. 14; solicitors, Mr. Stephens, Northumberland-street; and Mr. Kingston, Bournemouth.

COLLINS, C. H., Winchester-buildings, Southwark-bridge-road, dealer in shares, Sept. 10, Oct. 8; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

WHEELER, W. H., Mickleton, Gloucestershire, brewer, Sept. 5 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Birmingham; and Mr. Rea, Worcester.

DOIDGE, G., Birmingham, painter, Sept. 5 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Powell, Birmingham.

HULL, T., Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, innkeeper, Sept. 5 and 25; solicitors, Mr. Bowen, Stafford; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

POCKLIN, G., Tunstall, Staffordshire, grocer, Sept. 10 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Challinor, Hanley, and Smith, Birmingham.

WILCOX, T. P., and WILCOX, E., Bristol, contractors, Sept. 8, Oct. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Son, Bristol.

MICHELL, J., Crews Hole, and Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, cooper, Sept. 8, Oct. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

BURMA, J., Dukinfield, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 5 and 26; solicitors, Messrs. Brooks and Marshall, Ashton-under-Lyne.

SLATER, W. A., Standish and Preston, Lancashire, coal proprietor, Sept. 5 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and East, Manchester.

SIMPSON, R. B., Sunderland, Durham, builder, Sept. 3, Oct. 7; solicitor, Mr. Brignall, Durham.

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The quantity of English wheat offering at this morning's market was small, but we continue to be well supplied with foreign from the Russian Baltic ports. Although there was less activity in our market to-day than on Friday, the advance in the wheat prices of that day was fully maintained, and fine samples of new English white realised 83s per quarter. Norfolk flour held at 82s, and fine American barrels 1s per barrel dearer than on Monday last. Barley scarce, and fine samples of new obtain our extreme quotations. Beans and peas firm. The arrivals of oats, although large, consisted principally of Russian, and went off readily quite as high as on Monday last. Linseed and cakes without alteration.

BAKERS.		FEEDERS.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	64 to 68	Danish	74 to 88
Ditto White	72 76	Konigsberg, Red	68 76
Line, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	70 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Holstein	70 82
Scotch	64 74	Danish and Holstein	64 70
Rye	42 44	East Friesland	56 60
Barley, malting	48 50	Petersburg	58 70
Distilling	40 42	Biga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	56 62
Beans, Maragan	40 46	Marianopol	64 70
Peas	—	—	—
Peas, White	42 44	—	—
Grey	38 40	—	—
Maple	38 40	—	—
Boilers	44 46	—	—
Tares (English new)	38 40	—	—
Foreign	36 38	—	—
Oats (English feed)	24 25	—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	—	—
Sack of 280 lbs.	60 64	—	—
Linseed, English	—	—	—
Baltic	52 54	—	—
Black Sea	54 56	—	—
Hempseed	50 52	—	—
Canaryseed	64 60	—	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	—	—
112 lbs. English	—	—	—
German	—	—	—
French	—	—	—
American	—	—	—
Linseed Cakes, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	—	—	—
Rape Cakes, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt per ton	—	—	—
Rapeseed, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt per ton	—	—	—

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26.—In cloverseed and trifoils there are no transactions passing. The unsettled weather of the past week has prevented the supply of seeds required for autumn sowing coming forward, and this morning rapeseed, winter tares, trifolium, and rye for seed were fully as dear. Canaryseed fully maintains its value.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lbs loaf.

### BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26.

Advices from Spain and Portugal state that the value of all kinds of food has considerably advanced in those countries; consequently, that very few shipments of stock will be made to England during the remainder of the year. The exports from Holland are rather on the increase. To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock, the condition of which was by no means prime. There was an increase in the receipts of home-fed beasts as to number, and the condition of most breeds exhibited an improvement, compared with Monday last. The beef trade was rather dull, and prices were 2d per cwt lower than on this day week. The highest figure for the best Scotch was 4s 10d per cwt. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 3,400 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 50 Shetlands; and from Ireland, 340 oxen. We were tolerably well, but not to any extent, supplied with sheep, most breeds of which came to hand in middling condition. The mutton trade was steady, at prices equal to those realised on this day a fortnight. The show of lambs was moderate. On the whole, the trade ruled firm, at full quotations. Calves, the supply of which was rather limited, moved off steadily, at last week's currency. The top price was 4s 10d per cwt. We had a slow sale for pigs, on former terms.

#### Per cwt to sink the offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 6	Fr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 2
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 6	Lgs. coarse calves	3 6 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	4 4 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8 3 10	Large hogs	3 2 3 10
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Heat sm. porkers	4 2 4 8
Lambs	4s 4d to 4s 6d		

Suckling calves, 22s to 30s; Quarter-old more-pls. 31s to 35s each.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 26.

Since our last report increased supplies of cash kind of meat have been on sale in these markets. The trade, however, has ruled firm, and prices generally are well supported.

#### Per cwt by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 6
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Middling ditto	3 8 4 2
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8
Do. small do.	4 0 4 6	Veal	3 4 4 8
Large pork	3 6 4 0	Small pork	4 2 4 6
Lamb	4s 4d to 4s 6d		

### PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Aug. 26.

SUGAR.—The market has opened for the week with a very dull appearance, and, although a large portion of the public sales was bought in, yet a decline of 6d was fully established. 540 hhds of West India sold, nearly half of which consisted of Barbadoes, in public sale, from 45s to 48s 6d. 15,500 bags Mauritius were offered, about 4,000 bags sold, the remainder was bought in. 3,000 bags Bengal were also offered, and 1,800 bags sold—44s 4d to 47s; Benares, 48s to 52s; Compoire, 48s to 49s 6d. 1,000 boxes Havannah, Nos. 12 and 13, sold at 47s 2d. The refined market quiet; brown lump, 55s; grocery, 56s to 58s.

CORRU.—600 casks plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and all sold steadily, at the full prices of last week, 49s to 75s 6d. 1,100 bags native Ceylon were bought in at 62s. 600 bags Rio sold, 56s 6d to 58s 6d. A cargo of regular Rio sold at 58s, the price presumed to be 43s for a near port.

COCOA.—495 bags Trinidad were offered and partly sold at 54s to 59s 6d, and 77 bags Grenada at 53s to 55s.

TEA.—A limited business done at previous rates.

RICE.—11,000 bags and packets of Bengal were offered in public sale, and about half sold; prices ranged from 9s 6d to 12s. 19,000 bags Madras were also offered and bought in from 9s to 11s 6d.

RUM.—A limited business done in strong Jamaica at 4s.

SALTETAL.—200 bags, refraction 4, sold at 32s 3d.

COTTON.—200 bales sold at full prices.

IRON.—Scotch pig sold at 73s to 75s 6d.

OIL.—Linseed quoted at 28s.

TALLOW.—Quoted steady at yesterday's prices.

In other articles no material alteration, but markets generally have been inactive.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 8,857 firkins butter and 740 bales bacon;



and from foreign ports 9,835 casks butter and 810 bales bacon. There has been an active demand for Irish butter, and prices gradually advancing till the close of the week, when 2s to 3s per cwt over this day week's rates were realised; the market ended very firm. Fine Dutch advanced to 112s per cwt. Bacon met a steady sale, without any change in prices. Hams and lard in request.

#### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland, per cwt...	106	to 112	Cheshire, per cwt	70	to 84
Kiel .....	—	—	Cheddar .....	74	86
Dorset .....	108	114	Double Gloucester	64	84
Carlisle .....	94	101	Single ditto .....	—	—
Waterford .....	104	106	York Hams .....	94	100
Cork (new) .....	98	102	Westmoreland ditto	90	98
Limerick .....	98	102	Irish ditto .....	86	90
Sligo .....	98	106	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78	84
Fresh, per dozen	13	14	Irish .....	(green)	72 78

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 23.—There has been during the week a fair supply of apples and pears, but not near the quantity usually received at this season. Greengage plums are still imported. Of West India pineapples one more cargo is expected; they fetch 1s 3d to 3s 6d each. Grapes are plentiful. Oranges fetch 4s per dozen. There has been a moderate supply of Kent filberts, at from 65s to 75s per 100lbs; being very unripe there has been little demand for them. Excellent tomatoes are still arriving from France. Peas are still well supplied; as are also all other kinds of vegetables. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, cacti, orchids, gardenias, stephanotis, pinks, cloves, carnations, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 25.—Very large supplies of potatoes are on sale in these markets, in excellent condition. For most kinds the demand is tolerably firm, at from 3d to 4d per ton. The accounts respecting the crop are favourable.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 25.—The high winds of last week have blown the hops about considerably, but on the whole the damage done is not very extensive. Fine sunny weather, however, is required to give the new growth good condition. Our market is very quiet, and prices continue unaltered from last week. Duty 290,000.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 25.—Our market continues very firm, and prices generally are well supported. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 54s, and for the last three months 51s per cwt. Town tallow, 53s net cash; rough fat, 2s 11d.

#### PARTICULARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock .....	Casks. 39887	Casks. 16980	Casks. 32842	Casks. 38292	Casks. 8946
Price of Yellow Candle ..	39s 0d	51s 0d	51s 0d	57s 0d	54s 0d
Delivery last Week .....	2433	1775	1369	2771	2410
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	15529	19247	14443	23404	25460
Arrived last Week .....	1730	1730	1743	639	706
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	14788	12912	11325	13281	15697
Price of Town Tallow .....	40s 3d	31s 5d	31s 5d	31s 5d	31s 5d

OILS, Monday, Aug. 25.—For linseed oil there is a fair demand, at 30s 6d per cwt on the spot; for forward delivery we have sellers at 38s. Rape and common fish oils move off steadily, at late rates. The market for turpentine is still dull.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Aug. 25.—The stocks of home-grown wool in the hands of the staplers are very moderate, and there is more disposition shown to purchase nearly all kinds. We have scarcely any change to notice in the quotations, but they are fully supported in every instance. For export to the Continent very little is doing, buyers having mostly supplied themselves with low qualities of colonial at the public sales.

#### PUBLIC SALES OF COLONIAL WOOL.

The second series of sales of colonial wool of the season commenced on the 17th ultimo, and concluded on Monday, comprising 23,950 bales Sydney, 26,729 Port Phillip, 8,073 Van Dieman's Land, 10,010 South Australian, 3,429 New Zealand, 837 Swan River, 6,360 Cape of Good Hope; in all, 79,388 bales, besides 4,236 East Indian.

The quantity of wool sold on this occasion, as above shown, exceeds all former sales. The opening prices were 1d to 1½ lower than the latter sales in May, and no improvement was observable till early in the present month, when, owing to the fine harvest prospects and increased activity in the manufacturing districts in the north (a vast amount of the newly-purchased wool being taken into immediate consumption), greater confidence was inspired, and prices advanced to the closing rates of the last series of sales, and continued firm to the end, notwithstanding the unfavourable change of weather. Operations for foreign account were extensive; probably about 15,000 bales were taken. The demand at Bradford for yarns at the present moment rather favours English wool. Still, anticipating future wants, a large proportion of full stapled wool was secured for that market. At this period of the year skin wools do not abound; those with the requisite length of staple were in much demand. Lamb's-wool hardly realised firm prices. Cape wool, which has arrived tardily since May, was in much request as usual for export. Good East Indian wool sold at former rates, coloured at rather improved prices. About 4,000 bales of Australian wool, which arrived in time for these sales, are held over for the ensuing sales, which will not take place till the end of October.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There has been only a limited business doing in flax; prices, however, have ruled about stationary. The demand for most kinds of hemp is steady, and Petersburg clean has realised 35l 10s per ton for sound parcels. Jute and coir goods are unaltered in value.

#### HAY MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 23.

(At per load of 36 trusses.)  
SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, 60s to 115s; new ditto, 60s to 85s; old clover, 90s to 130s; new ditto, 60s to 108s; straw, 28s to 34s. A full average supply, and a sluggish demand.  
CUMBERLAND.—Old meadow hay, 68s to 115s; new ditto, 60s to 85s; old clover, 90s to 130s; new ditto, 60s to 108s; straw, 29s to 36s. Both hay and straw sold slowly, at our quotations.  
WHITECHAPEL.—Old meadow hay, 65s to 112s; new ditto, 60s to 85s; old clover, 90s to 132s; new ditto, 65s to 110s; straw, 28s to 34s. Supply tolerably good, and trade rather dull.

#### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs.	0	4	to	0	0	per lb
Ditto 64 72lbs.	0	4	to	0	4	"
Ditto 72 80lbs.	0	4	to	0	4	"
Ditto 80 88lbs.	0	4	to	0	5	"
Ditto 88 96lbs.	0	5	to	0	5	"
Ditto 96 104lbs.	0	5	to	0	5	"
Horse Hides	7	0	to	0	0	each
Calf Skins, light	2	0	to	3	6	"
Ditto full	7	6	to	0	0	"
Polled Sheep	2	10	to	3	4	"
Kents and Half Breds	2	4	to	2	9	"
Downs	2	0	to	2	4	"
Lambs	2	6	to	4	2	"
Shearings	0	0	to	0	0	"

COALS, Monday.—Market firm, at last day's rates. Hetton's, 19s—Lambton's, 18s 6d—Kellon, 18s—Cassop, 17s 9d—Pensher, 17s 3d—Belmont, 17s 6d—Wylam, 17s—Hartley's, 18s—Tanfield, 14s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 29; left from last day, 7; total, 36.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—The market closed with a tame feeling at the full prices of yesterday. The sales were 6,000 bales, comprising 4,500 American (1,000 for export, and 500 on speculation); 60 Pernam and Maranhão, at 6½d; 70 Bahia, at 6½d to 6½d; 300 Egyptian, at 6d to 9d; and 1,200 Surat, at 4½d to 5½d per lb. Imports since Thursday, 20,000 bales.

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